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OF THE

MADRAS GOVERNMENT.

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ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,

SESSIONS 1856-57.

No. XLVIII.

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MADRAS, 4TH JUNE 1857.

No. 520.

FROM A. J. ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.,

Director of Public Instruction.

TO THE ACTING CHIEF SECRETARY TO GOVERNMENT,

Fort Saint George.

SIR,

I have the honor to submit, for the consideration of the Right Honorable the Governor in Council, the Annual Report of the Medical College Council for the Session of 1856-57, together with copies of the papers noted in the margin, having reference to the annual examination of the Students of the College.

* Letter from the Secretary to the Medical College Council to the Director Public Instruction, dated 30th April 1857, No. 328.
Do. from do. to do. dated 30th April 1857, No. 327.
Do. from the D. P. I. to the President and Members of the Medical College Council, dated 7th May 1857, No. 441.
Do. from Secretary to the Medical College Council to D. P. I. dated 19th May 1857, No. 22.

2. The annual examination of the entire College was conducted on this occasion by a Committee of Medical Officers unconnected with the College, the Inspector General of Hospitals being President, and Messrs. Sanderson and Porteous, and Dr. Mudge, Members of the Committee. For some years past the annual examinations of candidates for diplomas had been conducted by a single examiner with three assessors, and the final examination of military students by a separate committee of two examiners; but considering the number of subjects embraced in the college course, I was led to question the expediency of continuing this arrangement, and came to the conclusion that it would be preferable that the entire examination, both of candidates for diplomas and of military students, should be conducted by a single Board of Examiners.

3. In addition to the final examination of candidates for diplomas and for admission into the military medical service, the duty of examining and reporting on the junior classes was entrusted to this board, who were requested to furnish me with a full report on the examination, stating their opinion of the progress made by the students in the several classes, and in several subjects of instruction, together with "any remark on the course of instruction or on any other points which "the results of the examination might suggest."

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4. I was induced to call for this Report with the view of obtaining the independent opinion of medical officers of experience on several points on which material difference of opinion had prevailed among the Professors, and especially on one point on which conflicting opinions had been recorded by the College Council in the course of the past year. I refer to the proposal made by the Medical Board to the effect that in the case of native pupils the number of subjects of instruction should be reduced, to which the College Council had in the first instance objected, but subsequently recommended* for adoption as a temporary measure.

* See my letter of the 23rd August 1856, No. 697, Para 15.

5. Two Second Dressers, F. Appavoo and M. Juggernad, presented themselves for their final examination, and three Second† Dressers and two Stipendiary Students‡ underwent their first examination as candidates for the diploma.

† Moideen Sheriff. M. Iyasawmy. J. Rajuntheram.

‡ T. Ruthnum. C. Manikum.

6. Of the two first named candidates, only one, F. Appavoo, passed; the other was rejected as not having attained the prescribed standard.

7. Of the other three Second Dressers and of the two Stipendiary Students the Committee report most favorably. The three former are stated to have passed a highly creditable examination in each of the subjects named, and the Committee were highly gratified with the facility, readiness, and accuracy with which they answered, shewing clearly their thorough acquaintance with the subjects. The Committee remark that these three candidates showed every indication of having received a good preliminary education.

8. The attainments of T. Anthony, Lane scholar, and of private student, J. Bilderbeck, are also favorably noticed.

9. Seventeen Medical Apprentices and four medical pupils were examined for admission to the respective grades of Assistant Apothecary and 2nd Dresser. Twelve of the former, the Committee state, came up to the standard expected of them, and the Committee draw particular attention to the attainments of J. Green, W. Karney, E. A. Morris, H. Staggs, and H. J. Scott. Five failed to reach the prescribed standard, but being considered by the Committee to have attained a rudimentary professional education sufficient to make them, with hospital practice, and experience, useful subordinates and equal to the position they are intended to occupy in the service, were recommended for admission.

10. The four medical pupils were all passed as Second Dressers. Their attainments the Committee appear to have considered somewhat below the mark, with reference to their having received three years'

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Collegiate instruction, but sufficient for the subordinate duties they are destined to perform.

11. The examination of the students and pupils above referred to was preceded by an examination of the entire College in classes, extending over four days. This examination, I understand, was conducted principally by the Professors in the presence of the Committee, the Committee occasionally putting questions, and generally superintending the course of examination.

12. The examination of the classes is reported to have been generally satisfactory, excepting that of the senior class in two subjects, Practical Medicine and Chemistry. "With the first of these subjects only a "few of this class seemed to be well acquainted, and the answering on "the whole was only tolerable." In the second, Chemistry, there was a complete failure, which the Committee attribute to the method of examining adopted by the Professor of Chemistry, the students of this class, when subsequently examined separately by the Committee, having acquitted themselves more satisfactorily.

13. The Committee conclude their report with some important suggestions with reference to the course of instruction and management of the College.

14 They consider the course of study prescribed for the native medical pupils and medical apprentices unnecessarily high and unsuitable to their future position and prospects in the service. They observe that the pay which the subordinate grades of the medical service receive, and their prospects in the service, are not such as to satisfy and make contented men who acquire such an education and so large an amount of professional qualifications; that they are neither in position, pay, or general knowledge equal to a higher grade in the service, while in simply professional attainments they are above their position and pay.

15. Entertaining these views, the Committee recommend that the course of study of candidates for the situations of Assistant Apothecary and Second Dresser should in future be conducted on a more limited scale, and that with the view of encouraging the few students of the Eurasian class who may surpass their fellows and give promise of fitness for more important duties, appointments similar to those now held out to the native students, under the designation of native surgeoncies, should be thrown open to them, and that the College should be re-arranged, so as to provide for the instruction of two distinct classes of students, one to meet the wants of the military service, and the other embracing a larger or more intimate study of all the branches of study for those

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who seek the more extended sphere and responsibilities conferred by the possession of the College diploma.

16. The Committee finally recommend a complete re-organization of the governing body. "Each professor," they observe, "acts independently and according to his own zeal and industry, or as his own "sense of duty prompts him." They accordingly suggest that the Council should be re-modelled, and that it should in future consist of three professors and "three lay or non-professional members, with one of "the professors as Secretary, and a President invested with authority "and influence."

17. The report of the Committee, which should have been sent to me direct, was by some mistake made over to the Secretary to the Medical College Council, and by him was laid before the Council. It, or rather a copy of it, for the original has been retained by the Council, was eventually forwarded to me with the Secretary's letter of the 30th April last, in which the Council comment at length on the report of the examiners, and especially on those parts of it which refer to the examination of the 4th class in chemistry and to the proposed re-organization of the governing body. They at the same time forwarded a letter from Professor Mayer, appealing against the strictures which he considers to have been passed upon his qualifications as a teacher by the examining committee.

18. It is to be regretted, I think, that the Committee should have based upon the unsatisfactory result of the examination of the senior class, any remarks calculated to impugn Mr. Mayer's ability as a teacher of chemistry, inasmuch as the students of this class are shown to have acquitted themselves well when afterwards examined separately by the Committee. Of the method of examining adopted by Mr. Mayer the Committee were of course competent to form an opinion from what passed in the class room, and I presume that they had sufficient grounds for the remarks recorded by them on this point.

19. The first of the two questions raised by the Committee at the conclusion of their report, *viz.*, the expediency of curtailing the course of instruction in the case of military students, is one of considerable difficulty, and I am not at present prepared to offer any definite opinion on the subject, for while there is no doubt considerable force in the arguments adduced by the Committee on the ground of the inapplicability of much that is now taught in the College to the duties which commonly devolve on the medical subordinates when acting under the orders of European medical officers, it must be borne in mind that these persons are always liable to be employed on detached duty, and to be

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entrusted with responsibilities, for the due discharge of which their professional education cannot be too complete. I have applied to the Committee for a more detailed statement of their views on the subject, and of the reasons for which in each of the several branches of instruction they consider that the course should be reduced. Without such a detailed statement of the reasons applicable to each branch of instruction, it is impossible to form a judgment on the general proposition. The matured views of the Committee, and also those of the College Council on the subject, shall be laid before Government before the commencement of the ensuing session.

20. I fully concur with the Committee as to the necessity of some change in the constitution of the governing body. The present plan of the Council, consisting of the Professors with a President who, with the exception of his casting vote, has no greater power than any other member of the Council, and consequently cannot be deemed to be invested with any special responsibility for the efficient working of the College, appears to me to be unsatisfactory both in theory and in practice. The powerlessness of the President under the rules at present in force was singularly demonstrated on a recent occasion in connexion with the annual report of the Council which accompanies this letter. One of the profesors had entered in the extract from his report some remarks which appeared to me to be out of place, and the President having been informed of my opinion requested me to return the report, in order that the objectionable passage might be omitted. It was accordingly sent back and was re-circulated by the President with a minute suggesting the omission of the passage referred to, with his reasons for making the suggestion. When the report and minute were returned from circulation it appeared to the President that a majority of the Council were in favor of the proposed omission, and he accordingly instructed the Secretary to strike out the passage and to return the report to my office. The Secretary objected to take this course, on the ground that he was not satisfied that the majority were in favor of the President's proposal, and, on being again directed by the President to carry out his previous instructions, denied the competency of the President to give him any orders whatever without the sanction of the collective Council. At a meeting subsequently held, at which the President's construction of the votes on the particular question at issue was pronounced to be correct, it was the unanimous decision of the Council (not of course including the President) that the Secretary was perfectly justified in the course taken by him, and that, beyond presiding at Meetings of the Council and giving a casting vote when necessary, the President had no authority

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whatever. Under these circumstances, whatever may be determined as to the constitution of the Council, it is clearly necessary that the powers and responsibilities of the President should be more fully defined than they are under the existing rules.

21. At both the other Presidencies the Medical Colleges are under the management of a single officer under the designation of principal, who, like the principals of other educational institutions, is responsible for the efficient working of the College. At Bombay, apparently, there is no Council. At Calcutta the professors form what is designated a consultative council, and it is the duty of the principal to consult this council with reference to any proposal involving "a change in the prescribed course of instruction, or in the general management of the College or Hospital," and the principal, when forwarding his own proposal, is required to forward also any resolution that may have been come to on the subject by the collective council. All notices, orders, &c., regarding the internal management of the College, are signed and issued by the principal, who corresponds in his own name with the Director of Public Instruction on all matters connected with the College.

22. The arrangement proposed by the Committee of Examiners would vest the management of the College in a council of six, three of whom are not to be professors, with a president having authority and influence, assisted by a secretary. What degree of authority and influence is to be assigned to the president the Committee do not define. The College Council not unnaturally object to the proposal, and especially to that part of it which deprives three of the six professors of any voice in the management of the College.

23. It appears to me, after a careful consideration of the subject, that the rules for the management of the Calcutta College might with advantage be introduced at Madras. They secure to the president or principal that authority which is essential to the efficient discharge of the duties which ought, but which on the present system do not, devolve on the President of the Madras Medical College Council, and at the same time they secure to the professors the right of recording their views on every subject affecting the interests of the institution, or their respective branches of instruction. The adoption of these rules would not entail any of the ill effects which might possibly result from the entire abolition of the Council, or from depriving a section of the professors of all voice in the management of the College. The appointment to the Council of one or more gentlemen not holding Professorships might be advantageous, and would not in any way interfere with the practical working of the Calcutta system.

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24. Both at Calcutta and at Bombay the principal holds one of the professorships, and receives a separate salary as principal. At Bombay there has never been a secretary, and I believe that when the rules now in force at Calcutta were introduced, the appointment of secretary was abolished. I would strongly recommend a similar arrangement here, on a vacancy occurring in the office of secretary. Under the plan I have suggested, the correspondence of the College would be conducted in the name of the principal, and I know of no part of the secretary's duties which would not more properly be performed by the head of the institution. It is very desirable, I think, that the principal should be a paid officer, and I would propose a salary of rupees 400 per mensem, the office being tenable in addition to any other presidency appointment. Pending the abolition of the secretaryship, the appointment of principal might be continued as that of president has been hitherto, as an unpaid office.

25. I annex a draft of the Rules* which I propose to substitute for sections 1 to 11 of the Regulations now in force. See Annual Report for 1851-52 page 69.

* If the principle of these rules be approved by Government, I would propose to revise the draft in communication with the College Council.

26. The Annual Report of the College Council calls for but little remark. The Professors of Anatomy and Chemistry advert to the curtailment of the session as having injuriously shortened the course of instruction. This appears to have been caused by a request which I made to the Council last year, that the termination of the session might be so arranged as to admit of my receiving their report early in May. To meet this arrangement the session was commenced a fortnight earlier than usual, but not it would appear sufficiently early to admit of the time taken from the latter part of the session being made up for at the commencement. It was left to the Council to settle the time for commencing, and it is to be regretted that an earlier date was not fixed on. The next session will commence on the 1st of August.

27. The progress of the native pupils appears to have been more satisfactory than during previous years.

28. It has been usual to print the Annual Reports of the Medical College Council. That for 1855-56 was published as a selection from the Records of Government. On the present occasion the report of the Committee of Examiners should, I think, be published with it as an Appendix.

I have, &c.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,
Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction, *4th June* 1857.

Draft Rules for the Government of the Madras Medical College.

1. The government of the Madras Medical College shall be vested in a principal, aided by a consultative council composed of all the professors and of any other members who may be appointed by Government, subject to the general control of the Director of Public Instruction.

2. All correspondence on the business of the College shall be conducted by the principal, or by the secretary under the instructions and in the name of the principal.

3. The principal shall convene a meeting of the council whenever he may think it expedient to do so, or whenever a requisition signed by three professors, and setting forth the question to be discussed, shall be made to him for this purpose.

4. At meetings of the council the principal, or, in his absence, the senior professor present according to the date of appointment, shall take the chair. The chairman shall have a vote on all questions put to the meeting and, in the event of opinions being equally divided, shall have a second, or casting vote.

5. Minutes of the proceedings of all such meetings shall be forwarded to the office of the Director of Public Instruction for record, or for such orders as may be necessary.

6. Any proposal involving a change in the prescribed course of instruction or in the general management of the College, which the principal may desire to submit for the sanction of superior authority, shall be laid before a meeting of the council for discussion before being so submitted; and the principal, when forwarding his own proposal, shall forward also any resolution which may have been passed on the subject by the meeting.

7. All notices, orders, &c. relating to the delivery of lectures and other matters connected with the routine of the College shall be signed and issued by the principal, who shall exercise a general superintendence over the interior economy of the College, the supervision of the building, museum and library.

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

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COLLEGE COUNCIL AS ON THE 4TH MAY 1857.

J. KELLIE, Esq.—*President.*
W. EVANS, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
J. E. MAYER, Esq.
J. SHAW, Esq., F.R.C.S.—S. C. to Europe from 15th Feby. 1857.
A. BLACKLOCK, Esq.
H. F. C. CLEGHORN, Esq., M.D., F.L.S.
W. J. VANSOMEREN, Esq., M.D.
J. L. PAUL, Esq., M.D. & A.M.
J. URQUHART, Esq., M.D.
A. J. SCOTT, Esq., M.D.—*Secretary.*

ESTABLISHMENT OF PROFESSORS, &c.

Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.	J. E. MAYER, Esq.
Professor of Anatomy and Physiology.	W. J. VANSOMEREN, Esq., M.D.
Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.	W. EVANS, Esq., M.D., F.R.C.S.
Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.	A. BLACKLOCK, Esq.
Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	J. SHAW, Esq., F.R.C.S. on S. C. to Europe.
Acting Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children.	J. L. PAUL, Esq., M.D. & A.M.
Professor of Botany, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.	H. F. C. CLEGHORN, Esq., M.D., F.L.S.
Professor of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	J. SHAW, Esq., on S. C.
Acting Professor of do. do.	J. L. PAUL, Esq., M.D. & A.M.
A course of Lectures on Military Surgery.	A. BLACKLOCK, Esq.
Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.	J. URQUHART, Esq., M.D.
A course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy.	W. J. VANSOMEREN, Esq., M.D.
A course of Practical Chemistry	J. E. MAYER, Esq.
Dissections and Demonstrations	W. J. VANSOMEREN, Esq., M.D.
Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry	Mr. G. NORTON.
Demonstration of Anatomy and Curator of the Museum.	Mr. R. WILKINS.
Assistant in the Department of Botany and Materia Medica.	F. APPAVOO.
Native Assistant	M. JAGERNATHUM NAIDOO GARROO from 1st August 1856.
Librarian	Mr. J. JOBARD.

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE, SESSION 1856-57.

The present Session was opened on the 15th of August last by an address delivered by Professor J. E. Mayer.

Changes among the Professors.

During the year several changes have taken place among the Professors. Mr. Blacklock, who had for the last five years gratuitously conducted the course on Medical Jurisprudence, finding his time did not admit of his continuing to do so, was permitted to resign this duty and was succeeded in the office by Dr. Urquhart, the Coroner of Madras, who was appointed professor of that branch of medicine on the 15th January of the present year, also Mr. Shaw, the Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of the Eye, having proceeded to England on medical certificate, Dr. J. L. Paul was appointed to conduct these classes during his absence.

Natural Philosophy.

At the suggestion of Mr. Kellie it was proposed that a course of Lectures on Natural Philosophy should be delivered at the College, the council considering it desirable that the Students should have an opportunity of acquiring some knowledge of that branch of natural science, not only as a part of a liberal education, tending to enlarge the mind, but as one of the collateral sciences which is most useful in enabling the students to understand the principles on which the human body is constructed. Dr. Vansomeren undertook the course, and the proposal having met with the approval of Government has been carried out. The latter part of the course however, owing to Dr. Vansomeren's temporary indisposition in January last has been delivered by the Reverend Mr. Halley. The lectures were with the sanction of Government opened to the public by an admission fee of Rupees 10. Twenty tickets being issued.

Native Assistant.

Consequent on the late Native Assistant, P. S. Mootoosawmy Moodelliar, being appointed Native Surgeon, the post of Native Assistant became vacant and was obtained by concourse. 2nd Dresser Juggernathum Naidoo being the successful candidate.

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Enumeration and description of Students.

MILITARY STUDENTS.

Senior and Junior Medical Apprentices.

Paid candidates, European and Eurasian..................	87
1st, 2nd and 3rd class native medical pupils..............	56
	143
2nd Dressers studying for Native Surgeons.................	6
Do. for the grade of Assistant Apothecaries........	2
Stipendiary students, Native..................................	11
Lane scholar, Eurasian..	1
Do. Native..	1
Private students, Europeans and Eurasian.................	4
Do. Mussulman...	1
	169

Lapses.

Medical apprentices deserted..............................	1
Do. died..	2
Do. resigned..	1
Stipendiary student died.....................................	1
2nd Dresser withdrawn.......................................	1
Native medical pupils promoted to acting 2nd dressers.	10
Total lapses.	16
Total number of students at present...	153

Stipendiary and private Students.

Stipendiary student, P. Rajaruthnum, has made indifferent progress in Chemistry, and Professor Mayer consequently considers him ineligible for advancement and recommends his being remanded. With this exception the conduct of the stipendiary, private, and Lane students has been very satisfactory and the progress made by them during the session equally so.

Candidates for Stipendiary Studentships.

Nine candidates appeared this session at the examination for stipendiary studentships, the three best qualified being selected to fill the existing vacancies. It was recommended however, that three more of the nine, who were also found to be qualified, should be permitted to attend the lectures pending other vacancies taking place.

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Two of the lads declined attending College, being unable to do so without pay, and from inability to purchase the necessary text books; the third on the list who availed himself of the offered advantage consequently succeeded to a vacancy occasioned by the death of stipendiary student A. Vencatasawmy Naidoo.

The following seven stipendiary students having made creditable progress are recommended for advancement as follow :—

2nd class stipendiary student	A. L. Conogasawmy	to 3rd	class.
Do.	K. Soomasoondrum	,, 3rd	do.
Do.	P. Vencatarungum Naidoo	,, 3rd	do.
Do.	R. Narrainsawmy	,, 3rd	do.
1st class stipendiary student	P. Vencataroyloo Naidoo	,, 2nd	do.
Do.	P. Davarajooloo Pillay	,, 2nd	do.
Do.	T. Arroonagherry Moodelliar	to 2nd	do.

Native Medical Pupils.

Although the difficulty of finding Native lads sufficiently qualified to fill the situation of Native medical pupil still continues to a great extent, the measures adopted for affording them preliminary education have met with considerable success.

Out of 19 pupils who were remanded for three months further study at the normal school, 15 came up to the standard required by the Order of Government, the remaining 4 being sent back for further study.

Of 17 who were examined in August last, 8 were found qualified. At the suggestion of the President in which the Council concurred, a certain number of pupils were by order of Government placed under Mr. Kellie for preliminary instruction at the Vepery dispensary previous to commencing their studies at the College. By the report received from Dr. Maclean, who had repeatedly examined the Vepery Dispensary class at the request of Mr. Kellie, *vide* Appendix No. 14, it will be seen, that these young native pupils "read English with tolerable fluency, understand what they read very well, and can give the meaning of the most difficult words; they have also a fair knowledge of elementary professional matters, such as technical terms, names and properties of medicines, modes of compounding, reading of prescriptions; some instruction has also been given in hospital duties. In short by the system of training pursued here, ground has been broken, rough obstacles have been cleared away, and the minds of these lads have been prepared in some degree to receive seed and to turn it to good account."

Owing to the urgent demand by the exigencies of the service for 2nd dressers and the difficulty of teaching the native lads several of the branches of medical education taught in the College; the curriculum

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of study for natives has, by a recent Order of Government, been considerably modified. As a temporary measure, and in order that they might give their undivided attention to subjects of practical importance, it was ruled not to be imperative for them to attend the lectures of Chemistry, Botany, Medical Jurisprudence, and Military Surgery.

About the middle of the session, owing to an urgent demand for 2nd dressers, by the Order of Government 10 of the best of the senior class of Native pupils were selected and appointed to act in that capacity, and it was ordered by His Excellency the Commander in Chief that they should be promoted to that grade on their being reported qualified as such by the medical officers under whom they were appointed to serve.

Extract from the report of the Professor of Anatomy.

The course included sixty-eight lectures and nineteen examinations, forming a total of eighty-seven.

The session has this year been most seriously curtailed and injuriously withal, it is impossible for one lecturing but thrice a week to deliver a course of a hundred lectures in seven months and a half, with Christmas and other holidays intervening and reducing still more the number of available days; and I beg to urge, that the ensuing session should commence on the 1st August, and not close till the 8th April following.

In my reports of last year, and the year preceding also, I was compelled to complain of the want of room, the same complaint must be urged again, I regret to say; in three important respects is improvement called for under this head, the anatomical theatre requires enlargement, the dissecting room should be furnished with a verandah, and the professor provided with a private room.

Eighty-two anatomical demonstrations were given to the junior class by my assistant during the session, and six to the Native medical pupils of the 2nd class.

The arrival of a large number of Wilson's Anatomist's *vade mecum* before the commencement of the session enabled me to furnish the students with certainly the best text book in our language, and has rendered me material assistance in the instruction of my classes.

The conduct of my assistant and prosector has been good.

Extract from the report of the Professor of Physiology.

Owing to the curtailment of this session principally, the number of lectures in the course have amounted to only sixty-five, and the examinations have numbered eighteen, being eighty-three in all. The course has, in consequence, been very incomplete, and did not include any lec-

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tures on the functions subservient to the continuance of the species, the adaptation of those to the physical laws of the world, and on death. It is scarcely necessary to urge that future sessions should not be similarly pared away; at least 8 full months and 10 days should be allowed for this important course of instruction.

The proficiency of the class of medical apprentices generally is not of a high order, the first 10 or 12 have made good progress and of this number Callaghan and Connagasawmy deserve special commendation, and Soomasoondrum merits notice. Of the Native medical pupils Zachariah and Francis alone have really profited fairly by the course, the rest know very little of physiology.

A large and most valuable collection of microscopic objects has been lately added to the department of the museum, and will prove of great assistance in subsequent courses. They embrace sections of bones and other structures of the human body, and will do more towards familiarising our students with the minute anatomy of the textures than fifty lectures upon the subject.

Extract from the report of the Professor of Chemistry.

From alterations in the periods of commencing and ending this session, it has been an unusually short one, nevertheless, in consequence of extra lectures, the ordinary number has been very nearly maintained, thus there have been 108 lectures and 16 examinations given to the class of Inorganic Chemistry, while to the Organic class there have been 55 lectures and 7 examinations given.

The arrangements for tuition have not differed materially from those heretofore adopted; they have consisted not merely in oral instructions and explanation, but in constantly bringing home to the minds of the students, every thing so taught by experimental illustrations, specimens, and diagrams, by working out equations with symbols on a board in the class room, by demonstrating practically what had been thus worked out, and finally by causing them to explain the agencies by which the results arrived at had been brought about. The attention of the class has been kept up, by making it a constant practice to ask questions of any boy who appeared to be permitting his thoughts to wander from the subject under consideration. The students have sometimes been called on to question each other on those portions of study that had been gone over, this practice however was found not to be economical as to time, it has therefore been seldom resorted to.

The subjects treated of were heat, general principles of chemical philosophy, elementary bodies, both metallic and non-metallic, and their more important compounds.

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The laboratory practice has not been altogether satisfactory this year, I think however it will be in my power in future to render this portion of chemical teaching more effective in so far as this can be possible with the present inadequate and insufficient accommodation.

The lamentable want of accommodation for laboratary students and practice has for the last six years been annually brought to notice, I nevertheless feel it my duty again to bring it forward, and with the greatest respect to press the subject on the consideration of authority. As a temporary measure I would strongly recommend that a portion of the verandah and general storeroom of the laboratory be enclosed as a temporary student's laboratory.

I continue to receive the most efficient aid from my assistant, Mr. George Norton, in the various duties of the department.

Extract from the report of the Professor of Botany.

Number of lectures delivered, 71 ; number of examinations, 12 ; number of excursions, 2.

The teaching of a botanical class ought always to depend mainly upon the demonstration of living plants, and with this view, fresh specimens have been regularly procured, previous to the lecture, from the horticultural gardens or elsewhere. The series of diagrams have also been increased, chiefly by original drawings, and many interesting specimens from the various up-country exhibitions have been explained and submitted for the inspection of the class. My desire being to shew the *practical* advantages of Botany, and to demonstrate how this science may in many ways be made subservient to *use* in *trade* and *commerce*. After grounding the pupils well in structural botany, I then proceeded to the consideration of the Linnæan and natural system of classification, and afterwards to that department which may be called Medical and Economical Botany.

The conduct of this class has been good, and the intelligence and industry of the majority satisfactory.

G. Marrow stands first, and deserves high approval. J Croker, E. Canterbury, and T. E. Judge come next, and deserve commendation.

Every pupil was supplied with a copy of the class book of Professor Balfour of Edinburgh, the complete text book of a most successful teacher.

F. Appavoo, botanical assistant, has made himself very useful both in instructing the 1st and 2nd year students, in the preservation of specimens, and in the arrangement of the raw products at the Banquetting Hall (during my absence in Burmah). He is now thoroughly

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trained in this, and I would submit (for the consideration of my colleagues) that it is of great importance retaining his services at the college.

It was mentioned in last report that many valuable additions had been made to the museum, being duplicated from the exhibition of 1855; these were vegetable substances used in the arts or domestic economy, which the living plants do not exhibit—other interesting specimens are expected from the exhibition now open, and we have reason to believe, that further contributions will come in from other quarters. Every corner in the present building is occupied, even to the passages, and it has become a question in what manner specimens can be stowed away so as to take up the smallest space, and yet give the largest amount of instruction and information.

The botanical class attended the horticultural show and visited the exhibition, when opportunity was taken of explaining to a number of these students the arranged objects. This seems to be not one of the least important objects of these exhibitions, and it has always been my duty to encourage this taste as much as possible.

Extract from the report of the Professer of Materia Medica.

" Number of lectures delivered, 91; number of examinations, 9.

" The essential characters and native names of indeginous remedies have been carefully inculcated, as the increase of our knowledge in this direction appears to be every day more important, and it is through the instrumentality of our former students that we can best hope for its extension.

" Royle's Manual of Materia Medica is the text book used in this class, Dr. Waring's Manual of Therapeutics is also of great service, and is frequently referred to. A cheap hand book of *Indian* Materia Medica is still much required.

" The conduct of the class has been generally good. A few idle and thoughtless ones have occasionally required reproof.

" Stipendiary student A. Vencatasawmy and medical apprentice J. A. Peters were carried off by sudden illness before the close of the session. The former was near the top of the class, and gave promise of future usefulness.

" The first year students (Native medical pupils) at the recommendation of the College Council were permitted to study Materia Medica instead of attending the preliminary course of Botany. This experiment was sanctioned in consequence of the pupils possessing a very imperfect knowledge of the English language, and the importance

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of confining their attention to the more practical branches of medical study. Their progress with few exceptions has been good. I cannot but regret that these pupils had not the advantage of previously receiving elementary instruction in Botany.

2nd Dresser F. Appavoo, who was last year appointed assistant in the department, has done good service; his knowledge of the diagrams and specimens, and his experience in teaching will render him a great assistance to my successor in this department.

Extract from the Report of the Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of the Eye.

During the Session 76 lectures on Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children, and 24 on Diseases of the Eye (including examinations), were delivered to the 4th and 3rd classes of apprentices and the 3rd class of native pupils.

The most deserving students in both subjects are Green and Karney of the 4th, Ruthnum and Manicum of the 3rd class.

The Clinical teaching at the Eye Infirmary and Lying in Hospital has been carried out in the same manner as in former years.

Extract from the Report of the Professor of Surgery.

The course on the principles and practice of Surgery has consisted of 57 lectures and 29 examinations, or 86 days in all. Ten of the examinations have been registered.

All the students of this class have made fair progress, and have conducted themselves very satisfactorily. The second year's native students, to whom this course has been their first in surgery, have evinced more knowledge of English than native students of their standing have done during the last five years, and have shewn more willingness to ascertain the meanings of technicalities prior to each lecture.

Extract from the Report of the Professor of Clinical Surgery.

The number of lectures has been 27, or 3 fewer than is given in an average of years. This deficiency is owing to the shortness of the session. Cases were written by the students, and very fair remarks were made by them on each case, about a third of these cases were read and commented on before the class. All the students who have attended the Civil Surgical Wards of the General Hospital during the last year have evinced good capacity for profiting by the practice, and have been regular in their attendance and attentive to the patients. The names and numbers of the cases treated by the apprentices and native medical pupils during Session 1856-57 are given in Appendix 15.

There has been a very fair variety of Surgical cases in the Clinical Wards during the Session. On the 1st September last all the Military

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cases were transferred to Dr. Evans, as the Professor of Surgery had been appointed to the sole charge of the civil surgical division of the hospital, which has always afforded the best field for surgical practice. This arrangement has of course considerably diminished the number of cases in the wards of the Professor of Surgery. The military cases, however, are not lost to the students by this arrangement, but are visited by them while they are in attendance on the medical cases in charge of the Professor of Medicine. Much of the falling off in the number of surgical patients in the General Hospital exhibited in this return, compared with those of the last few years, has been occasioned by the improved circumstances of the poorer classes. Very few cases of abject misery and starvation are now to be seen compared with what was but too common during the 3 previous years. Number of cases treated in the surgical Wards of the General Hospital from 1st May 1856 to 31st March 1857.

From 1st May to 31st Augt. 1856.	Military European fighting	18	
	Military non-fighting	17	
	Military Native fighting	45	
	Military Native non-fighting	65	
		——	145
From 1st May 1856 to 31st March 1857.	Civil Europeans	315	
	Civil Natives	260	
		——	575
			——
	General total		720.

Stipendiary Student Ruthnum has exhibited a very remarkable facility in reporting and commenting upon cases. He brings out the application of surgical principles to practice in a manner which has not been equalled in this College during the four previous sessions, and which affords excellent proof of the advantages to be derived from a good preliminary education. A good deal of his superiority of course is owing to the fact of his having been a year longer at College than the generality of the students of Clinical Surgery.

Stipendiary Student Manicum has proved himself to be the second best surgical case writer. He is however decidedly inferior to Ruthnum in this very valuable accomplishment.

Extract from the Report of the Professor of Military Surgery.

" There were 42 lectures and 11 examinations, or 53 days in all. Ten examinations were registered."

" This class has profited considerably by the course, although, owing to the shortness of the session, the subjects in the last two pages of the Syllabus could not be gone into. Every student in this class is worthy of commendation.

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" The operations performed on the dead body by the members of this class are enumerated in Appendix No. 1.

Extract from the Report of the Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine.

" To the students in this class 83 lectures were delivered, including examinations. The shortness of the session prevented a greater number being given."

The progress generally of the students has been satisfactory and their conduct in the class room commendable.

Extract from the Report of the Professor of Clinical Medicine.

" To the students in this class 25 lectures have been delivered."

" One thousand and eighty six medical cases (besides 170 surgical military,) have come under the observation of the students in Clinical Medicine in Hospital, between the 1st April 1856 and the 31st March 1857."

" The conduct of the lads in hospital, with one or two exceptions, has been highly praiseworthy, and it is impossible not to feel an interest in students whose general demeanour has been marked by so much propriety, and who to intelligence have added regularity and zeal in the performance of their duties, with kindness towards the sick. The spirit of the students was strikingly shewn in the instance of a recent sudden and alarming outbreak of cholera in the wing of H. M. 43rd Regiment L. I. on its arrival at Madras, and when the hospital of that corps was crowded with the sick. Nothing could exceed the zeal and devotion of the students when their services were temporarily called for upon that occasion; a fact which, I conceive, reflects credit not only upon themselves, but upon the college where they were trained.

Extract from the Report of the Professer of Medical Jurisprudence.

" The course of Medical Jurisprudence has consisted of 23 lectures and 9 examinations by Dr. Blacklock, and 16 lectures and 4 examinations by myself."

" The conduct of the pupils during the part of the session I have had charge of the class, has been most excellent, and their general industry and intelligence, has been in the highest degree satisfactory."

Hitherto the annual examinations of the several classes attending College were conducted by the Professors of the Institution, and the examination for diploma and for the final examination of Military Students by an Examiner and two Assessors appointed by Government, but on the present occasion, and at the suggestion of the Director of Public Instruction, all of the above duties have been made to devolve upon a Committee of Medical Officers unconnected with the College, and

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nominated by him. The report has been submitted to Government through the Director of Public Instruction, with such remarks as the Council feel called upon to make.

Result of the final Examination.

The annual examination commenced on the 1st April, and extended over a period of 11 days. In the Appendix will be found a statement of the result of the final examination—12 Medical Apprentices and 4 Native Medical Pupils have been passed by the Committee as Assistant Apothecaries and 2nd Dressers—5 others of the former class, although found by the Committee not to have come up to the required standard in reference to the advantages afforded them, are still considered sufficiently educated to fill the subordinate situation alluded to and their promotion to that grade has been referred for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander in Chief.

2nd Dressers studying for Native Surgeons.

2nd Dresser F. Appavoo and Juggernathum, who had already passed their 1st Examination, appeared before the final Examination Committee.

F. Appavoo having been reported passed, will receive the diploma from your Lordship's hands this day.

Three 2nd Dressers of 5 and 10 years' service, *viz.*

Moodeen Sherriff,
M. Iyasawmy, and
J. Rajantherum,

appeared before the same Committee for their 1st Examination for Native Surgeons, and are reported to have passed highly creditably in all the branches of study.

Private Student J. Bilderbeck, Lane Scholar Y. Anthony, and Stipendiary Students Manicum and Ruthnum having completed 4 years' study at the College, appeared for their 1st examination, and they are reported by the Committee of Examiners as having also passed very creditably.

Two 2nd Dressers ordered by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief to attend the College with the view of qualifying for the grade of Assistant Apothecary having appeared before the Committee to undergo the required examination, 2nd Dresser J. P. D'Silva has been reported qualified, and J. Isacke remanded for a further study of 4 months.

Award of Prizes.

The following students are entitled to the prizes for this session, having secured the highest places in the register of merit.

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Medical Apprentices.

In the 1st or Junior class.

Apprentice G. Marrow,—a prize for attainments in Anatomy, another in Botany, and a third in Inorganic Chemistry.

Apprentice T. E. Judge,—a prize for attainments in Chemistry.

Private Student A. Sheen,—an extra prize for attainments in Chemistry.

In the 2nd class.

Apprentice D. Callaghan,—a prize for attainments in Anatomy, another for Physiology, a third for Materia Medica, a fourth for Organic Chemistry, and a fifth, an extra prize in Surgery.

Stipendiary Student K. Soomasoondrum,—an extra prize for attainments in Materia Medica.

Apprentice R. H. Lowe,—an extra prize for attainments in Organic Chemistry.

Stipendiary Student V. Vencatarungum Naidoo,—a prize for attainments in Surgery.

In the 3rd class.

Apprentice W. Hamilton,—a prize for attainments in Medicine, another in Surgery, a third for Diseases of the Eye, and a fourth for Clinical Surgery.

Stipendiary Student T. Ruthnum,—a prize for attainments in Midwifery, a second, an extra prize in Diseases of the Eye, a third, an extra prize for the best report of cases in Clinical Surgery, and a fourth, an extra prize in Medicine.

Stipendiary Student R. N. Manicum,—an extra prize for the best report of cases in Clinical Surgery.

In the 4th or Senior class.

Apprentice J. Green,—a prize for attainments in Medicine, another for Diseases of the Eye, a third for Medical Jurisprudence, a fourth for Military Surgery, a fifth for Midwifery, and a sixth for Clinical Medicine.

Apprentice W. Karney,—An extra prize for attainments in Medicine, and another for Military Surgery.

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Native Medical pupils.

In the 1st or Junior class.

Native Medical Pupil C. Mauridoss Pillay,—a prize for attainments in Anatomy.

Native Medical Pupil S. Aurokeum,—a prize for attainments in Materia Medica.

In the 2nd class.

Native Medical Pupil I. Zachariah,—a prize for attainments in Anatomy, another for Physiology, a third for Materia Medica, and a fourth for Surgery.

Native Medical Pupil C. Permalloo,—an extra prize for attainments in Surgery.

In the 3rd class.

Native Medical Pupil C. Sethumbrum,—a prize for attainments in Surgery and another for Clinical Surgery.

Johnstone Gold Medal.

The Johnstone Medal for this year has been awarded to Senior Medical Apprentice J. Green, as the first in the register of merit among the senior Students.

Government Gold Medal for native Medical Pupil.

The Government Gold Medal has been adjudged to senior Native Medical Pupil J. Zachariah, No. 4178.

Cunniah Chetty's Prize.

The prize placed at the disposal of the College Council by C. V. Conniah Chetty, Esq. has been awarded to F. Appavoo.

Mr. Kellie's Gold Medal.

Gold Medal awarded by Mr. Kellie to junior Medical Apprentice W. D. Stewart for high proficiency in Natural Philosophy.

Johnstone Gold Medal.

The Johnstone Medal for this year has been awarded to senior Medical Apprentice J Green as first in the register of merit among the Senior Students. Green is highly intelligent, industrious, and a well conducted student.

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Transfer of the Johnstone Testimonial.

The Johnstone Testimonial Fund has been transferred to the Medical College Council by order of Government, and in future the medal is to be of the value the fund will allow and struck off at the public charge at the Mint.

Government Gold Medal for Native Medical Pupil.

The Government Gold Medal was temporarily awarded last year to S. Appala Nursiah, (one of the 10 lately passed) as being the first of his class in the register of merit, having fulfilled the usual condition, he has accordingly received it permanently this year.

Temporary Gold Medal.

The temporary Gold Medal has been adjudged to native Medical Pupil, I Zachariah, No. 478, as being the first of his class in the register of merit, he will receive it permanently next year on fulfilling the usual conditions. Zachariah is a pupil of much intelligence and promise.

Conniah Chetty's Prize.

The prize placed at the disposal of the College Council by C. V. Conniah Chetty, Esq., has been awarded to F. Appavoo, who has passed the examination this year for Native Surgeon.

Mr. Kellie's Gold Medal.

Gold Medal awarded by J. Kellie, Esq., to Junior Medical Apprentice W. D. Stewart for high proficiency in Natural Philosophy.

Library.

The College Library has been increased this year by 124 volumes, a catalogue Raisonné of the books has been prepared, and is now nearly ready for distribution.

A proposal for materially enlarging the library and rendering it more serviceable is under consideration.

As mentioned in last year's Report there is great want of room in the library, but a second tier of book shelves is now in the course of being made, which will add considerably to the present accommodation.

The same measure has been adopted to give more room in the Museum.

Anatomical and Pathological Museum.

The Museum has received an addition of 51 Pathological Specimens since last Report. In Appendix, No. 21, will be found a list of donors

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and the preparations contributed by each. Arrangements have been proposed for adding to the collection in the Natural History Department of the Museum, and the College Council trust that these will meet with the approval of authority.

Expenses of the College.

In the Appendix to this Report a detailed Tabular Statement of the expenses of the College is given; there is an increase of Rupees 1350-4-0 in the total amount this year compared with the last. This arises from the cost of the Indian supplies in the various departments of instruction, and the addition arising from the salary of a Professor of Medical Jurisprudence who was lately added to the establishment.

The average monthly expenses of the college, including the salaries of the professors, assistants, servants, and contingent expenses, exclusive of supplies from England, amount to Rupees 1,772-15-10.

Establishment of the Professors and Servants.

The staff allowances of the professors, and the pay of the establishment, has been transferred from the Military, to the Civil Department.

Conduct of the Assistants.

The conduct of the College Assistants has as usual been very satisfactory.

ANDREW J. SCOTT, M.D.,
Secretary Medical College Council.

Madras Medical College,
4th May, 1857.

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APPENDIX.

No. 1.

General Roll of the Register of Merit 4th or Senior Class; under instruction in Practical Medicine, Midwifery, Diseases of the Eye, Military Surgery, and Medical Jurisprudence.

No.	Names of Students as they stood at the commencement of the Session.	No. of years in attendance.	Remanded, and in what class.	Order of merit in the separate branches of study at the close of the Session.					General order of merit at the close of the Session.
				Practice of Medicine.	Midwifery.	Diseases of the Eye.	Military Surgery	Medical Jurisprudence.	
1	J. Green	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
	W. Karney	4	...	2	2	2	2	2	2
	H. Staggs	4	...	3	3	3	3	3	3
	T. Lee	4	...	4	5	4	4	4	4
5	T. Ward	4	...	5	6	5	7	5	5
	J. Sausman	4	...	6	9	7	5	6	6
	T. A. D'Sylva	4	...	7	8	6	6	7	7
	G. Wilkie	4	...	8	7	8	9	8	8
	J. J. Flynn	4	...	10	11	10	10	9	11
10	H. J. Scott	4	...	9	10	9	8	10	10
	E. A. Morris	4	...	11	4	12	11	11	9
	H. Boon	4	...	13	12	11	12	12	12
	J. A. Falloon	4	...	16	14	14	14	13	15
	G. Shunker	4	...	12	16	13	13	14	13
15	S. Johnston	4	...	14	13	15	15	15	14
	L. W. Lincoln	4	...	15	15	16	16	16	16
17	J. Walker	4	...	17	17	17	17	17	17

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No. 2.

3rd Class under instruction in Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Diseases of the Eye.

No.	Names of the Students as they stood at the commencement of the Session.	No. of years in attendance.	Remanded and in what class.	Order of merit in the separate branches of study at the close of the Session. Practice of Medicine.	Practice of Surgery.	Midwifery.	Diseases of the Eye.	General order of merit at the close of the Session.
1	T. Ruthnum, S. S	4	...	1	5	1	1	2
	R. N. Manickum, S. S	4	...	2	2	2	2	1
	J. Bilderbeck, P. S	4	...	3	4	3	3	3
	G. Anthony, L. S	4	...	4	3	4	4	4
5	W. Hamilton	3	...	5	1	6	5	1
	W. G. Wright	3	...	6	7	5	6	2
	E. O. C. Vint	3	...	8	9	9	7	4
	W. J. Gray	3	...	7	10	7	9	3
	J. R. Carey	3	...	9	12	10	10	6
10	T. Everard	3	...	12	13	16	11	8
	J. Macfarland	3	...	10	8	11	13	5
	J. A. Evers	4	1	11	11	17	15	7
	R. J. Ramsbottom	3	...	14	15	15	16	10
	J. H. McCloskey	3	...	15	14	21	14	11
15	G. Watson	3	...	17	20	8	17	12
	P. Vencatrungum, S. S	3	...	19	...	...	12	0
	J. F. J. Borgonha	3	...	20	16	18	19	14
	W. Watson	4	1	18	17	13	20	13
	T. G. Devine	3	...	13	6	19	22	9
20	P. Narrainsawmy, S. S	3	...	22	...	...	23	0
	J. Ashworth	3	...	24	19	20	8	17
	C. Benn	3	...	23	21	14	21	16
	E. J. Heiden	3	...	21	22	12	24	15
	T. T. Van Hams	3	...	26	23	22	25	18
25	J. Ringrow	3	...	27	18	23	26	19
	A. L. Canagasawmy	3	...	16	...	...	18	0
27	K. Soomasoondrum, S. S	3	...	25	...	...	27	0

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No. 3.

3rd Class under instruction in Practice of Medicine, Surgery, Midwifery, and Diseases of the Eye.

No.	Names of the Students as they stood at the commencement of the Session.	No. of years in attendance.	Remanded and in what year.	Order of merit in the separate branches of study at the close of the Session. Practice of Medicine.	Surgery.	Midwifery.	Opthalmic Medicine & Surgery.	General Order of merit at the close of the Session.
1	C. Sethumbrum Pillay, No. 456.	3	...	1	1	1	1	1
	Rungasawmy, No. 473.	3	...	3	2	3	2	3
	L. Manuel, No. 454.	3	...	2	4	2	3	2
4	J. Lutchmiah Naidoo, No. 470.	3	...	4	3	4	4	4

No. 4.

2nd Class under instruction in Anatomy, Physiology, Chemistry, Materia Medica and Surgery.

No.	Names of the Students as they stood at the commencement of the Session.	No. of years in attendance.	Remanded and in what class.	Order of merit in the separate branches of study at the close of the Session. Anatomy.	Physiology.	Surgery.	Materia Medica.	Organic Chemistry.	General order of merit at the close of the Session.
1	P. Narrainsawmy, S. S........	3	...	11	14	12	7	...	4
	P. Vencatrungum Naidoo, S. S.	3	...	8	5	2	5	...	2
	A. L. Canagasawmy, S. S....	3	...	3	2	1	4	...	1
	R. Somasoondrum, S. S........	3	...	6	3	3	2	...	3
5	D. Callaghan....................	2	..	1	1	4	1	1	1
	J. Norman........................	2	...	2	9	9	3	3	2
	H. A. Secluna....................	2	...	4	10	5	6	4	3
	W. Lyons, L. S.	2	...	...	8	0	9	6	...
	A. Wright........................	2	...	10	13	7	12	5	6
10	B. L. Xavier......................	2	...	13	15	8	15	15	8
	R. Lowe...........................	2	...	5	6	6	8	2	4
	G. Atkinson......................	2	...	9	4	11	10	8	5
	J. J. Watts.......................	2	...	14	7	13	16	7	7
	T. Roberts........................	2	...	18	16	16	20	9	12
15	T. K. Hall........................	2	...	7	12	14	18	18	9
	C. Thipthorp.....................	2	...	12	17	15	13	10	10
	A. C. Thompson..................	2	...	16	19	17	22	11	14
	N. D'Rozario.....................	2	...	20	22	18	11	19	15
	C. T. Brown......................	2	...	17	21	21	21	14	18
20	H. Cunningham..................	2	...	15	11	22	14	17	11
	F. V. S. Aitkins.................	2	...	21	20	19	19	16	16
	A. Trutwein......................	2	...	22	23	20	17	12	17
23	H. Owen..........................	2	...	19	18	10	23	13	13

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No. 5.

2nd Class under instruction in Anatomy, Physiology, Materia Medica, Surgery and Medicine.

No.	Names of the Students as they stood at the commencement of the Session.		No. of years in attendance.	Remanded and in what class.	Order of merit in the separate branches of study at the close of the Session. Anatomy.	Physiology.	Materia Medica.	Surgery.	Medicine.	General order of merit at the close of the Session.
1	J. Zachariah..............	No. 475	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1
	S. Sooranarain...........	„ 458	3	1	3	6	2	3	7	3
	C. Peroomaul.............	„ 432	3	1	4	11	8	2	12	7
	M. Francis.............. ...	„ 477	2	...	2	2	3	10	2	2
5	Chengle Row...........	„ 474	3	1	5	4	12	5	11	6
	Mahomed Ghouse......	„ 449	3	1	8	8	6	4	3	4
	S. Venkiah...............	„ 462	3	1	9	5	7	7	10	9
	C. S. Venkennah	„ 448	3	1	7	10	9	6	9	10
	S. Iyasawmy...............	„ 498	2	...	6	3	4	8	6	5
10	R. Davasagoyen.........	„ 467	3	1	10	9	11	12	13	12
	Lutchmiah................	„ 469	2	...	12	7	10	9	4	8
	T. Appasawmy..........	„ 428	3	1	13	12	5	11	5	11
13	C. Veerasawmy..........	„ 451	3	1	11	13	13	13	8	13

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No. 6.

1st *or Junior Class under instruction in Anatomy, Botany and Chemistry.*

No.	Names of the Students as they stood at the commencement of the Session.	No. of years in attendance.	Remanded and in what class.	Order of merit in the separate branches of study at the close of the Session. Anatomy.	Botany.	Chemistry.	General order of merit at the close of the Session.
1	W. Lyons	2	...	3	...	1	1
	R. Pointon	2	1	20	25	30	29
	F. D'Sylva	2	1	14	7	23	11
	M. Wade	2	1	22	21	33	28
5	G. Marrow	1	...	1	1	2	1
	C. M. Antonio	1	...	9	17	22	13
	G. W. Phillips	1	...	23	31	34	32
	E. Canterbury	1	...	4	4	5	3
	J. Croker	1	...	10	2	11	6
10	G. Stuart	1	...	11	6	10	7
	R. A. Bowie	1	...	12	23	21	17
	J. Wood	1	...	6	10	6	5
	T. E. Judge	1	...	5	3	3	2
	G. E. King	1	...	27	18	17	20
15	W. D. Stuart	1	...	2	5	7	4
	C. W. Baker	1	...	15	15	13	10
	J. H. Lincoln	1	...	7	13	9	8
	W. James	1	...	28	16	18	21
	R. J. Anderson	1	...	19	14	28	22
20	R. Wells	1	...	24	29	19	25
	J. Chadwick	1	...	16	9	20	12
	E. G. Scott	1	...	8	28	16	14
	H. J. Douglas	1	...	21	19	26	23
	H. Watson	1	...	31	35	35	35
25	J. Smith	1	...	30	8	32	24
	C. H. Sampson	1	...	26	20	15	18
	G. Bailey	1	...	17	11	25	16
	J. J. Laffrey	1	...	32	34	31	33
30	Davaragooloo, S. S	1	...	25	26	14	19
	Arnagherry, S. S	1	...	29	32	24	30
	P. Vencataroyloo, S. S	1	...	18	27	12	15
	A. Sheen, P. S	1	...	33	12	4	9
	T. Pritchard, P. S	1	...	34	22	27	31
35	T. Chennel, P. S	1	...	36	30	8	26
36	Rajaruthnum Moodilliar, S. S	1	...	35	33	36	34

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No. 7.

1st Junior Class under instruction in Anatomy and Materia Medica.

No.	Names of the Students as they stood at the commencement of the Session.		No. of years in attendance.	Remanded and in what class	Order of merit in the separate branches of study at the close of the Session. Anatomy.	Materia Medica	General order of merit at the close of the Session.
1	S. Veerasawmy..........	No. 453	1	...	8	4	5
	R. T. Vadaconnoo Pillay	„ 481	1	...	22	2	10
	M. Soobroyaloo..........	„ 487	1	...	13	24	21
	N. Vurdarajaloo..........	„ 468	1	...	3	5	4
5	S. Mooneasawmy..........	„ 492	1	...	20	10	13
	S. Arrokeum..............	„ 493	1	...	4	1	1
	Mahomud Ibrahim........	„ 495	1	...	18	21	23
	T. Soobramony Pillay...	„ 499	1	...	7	13	8
	C. Sooben..................	„ 489	1	...	23	9	18
10	Coopchund Lalah.........	„ 491	1	...	15	15	14
	M. Nagiah..................	„ 496	1	...	14	29	24
	T. M. Appavoo............	„ 497	1	...	6	14	7
	F. Joseph..................	„ 426	1	...	25	7	15
	M. Francis.................	„ 457	1	...	24	25	26
15	T. Nulliah Naidoo........	„ 476	1	...	10	19	11
	C. Peddanah...............	„ 477	1	...	21	17	20
	C. Vencatruthnum........	„ 479	1	...	29	18	25
	Coopoosawmy..............	„ 496	1	...	28	28	29
	N. R. Chinniah............	„ 486	1	...	27	22	28
20	M. V. Ramanjooloo......	„ 482	1	...	12	12	12
	T. Condasawmy............	„ 488	1	...	16	16	17
	P. Parthasarathy..........	„ 484	1	...	11	26	19
	A. Narrainsawmy..........	„ 500	1	...	5	20	9
	S. Valavendrum...........	„ 501	1	...	9	6	6
25	D. Samuel..................	„ 502	1	...	26	23	27
	Amoorthalingum...........	„ 506	1	...	17	27	22
	C. Mauridoss Pillay......	„ 509	1	...	1	8	3
	T. Ubboy....................	„ 510	1	...	19	11	16
29	Rhamaney..................	„ 516	1	...	2	3	2

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No. 8.

Nominal Roll of Medical Apprentices, 2d Dresser and Native Medical Pupils, who have received "Certificates of Qualification" since the date of last report, and who will be removed from the College for promotion to Assistant Apothecaries and 2d Dressers respectively.

Medical Apprentices.

1.	J. Green.	7.	George Wilkie.
2.	W. Karney.	8.	E. A. Morris.
3.	H. Staggs.	9.	H. J. Scott.
4.	T. Lee.	10.	George Shunker.
5.	T. Ward.	11.	S. Johnston.
6.	T. A. D'Sylva.	12.	L. W. Lincoln.

2d Dresser.

J. P. D'Silva.

Native Medical Pupils.

1.	C. Sithumbrun Pillay	No. 456.	3.	Rungasawmy	No. 473.
2.	L. Manuel.............	No. 454.	4.	J. Lutchmiah Naidoo	No. 470.

No. 9.

List of Students who have received Honorary Certificates.
Session 1856-57.

Medical Apprentice	J. Green—	Asst. Cheml. Dept.	Organic Chemistry.	
,,	W. Hamilton—	Prosector	in the Anatomical Dept.	
,,	W. G. Wright—	Assistant	in Physiological	,,
,,	D. Callaghan—	do.	in Chemical	,,
,,	J. Norman—	do.	in Anatomical	,,
Medical Pupil.......	J. Zachariah—	do.	in Botanical	,,

No. 10.

List of Students recommended to be discharged from the Service as unlikely to become useful Subordinates.

None.

List of Students recommended as unfit to pass on to the next superior Class.

None.

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Roll of Students removed from the Medical College during the Session 1856-57.

Medical Apprentices	Deserted	1
Do.	Died	1
Do.	Resigned	1
Stipendiary Student	Died	1
Second Dresser	Withdrawn	1
Native Medical Pupils Promoted to acting Second Dressers.		10

No. 11.

Numerical Abstract of the Classes under instruction, shewing the number which have been removed from the College for the several reasons indicated in the Nominal Roll, with the number remaining at this date.

Classes.	Number at commencement.	Died.	Withdrawn.	Discharged for desertion.	Discharged at his own request on account of illness.	Promoted to Acting second Dressers.	Total.	No. remaining in College.
4th or Senior Class.								
Medical Apprentices	18	...	...	1	....	......	1	17
Second Dressers	2	...	...	......	....	......	...	2
3rd Class.								
Medical Apprentices	20	...	...	......	1	......	1	19
Native Medical Pupils	14	...	...	......	....	10	10	4
Stipendiary Students	2	...	...	......	....	......	...	2
Private Students	1	...	...	......	....	......	...	1
Lane Scholar	1	...	...	......	....	......	...	1
2nd Class.								
Medical Apprentices	19	1	...	......	....	......	1	18
Native Medical Pupils	13	...	...	......	....	......	...	13
Stipendiary Students	4	1	...	......	....	......	1	3
1st or Junior Class.								
Medical Apprentices	28	1	...	......	....	......	1	27
Native Medical Pupils	29	...	...	......	....	......	...	29
Lane Scholar	1	...	...	......	....	......	...	1
Stipendiary Students	4	...	...	......	....	......	...	4
Private Students	3	...	...	......	....	......	...	3
Second Dressers	4	...	1	......	....	......	1	3

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No. 12.

List of Students who have been brought to the notice of the College Council for "High Approval" and "Approval".

"HIGH APPROVAL."

MEDICINE.

4TH CLASS.

H. Staggs.
T. Lee.
T. Ward.
J. Sausman.
T. A. D'Sylva.
G. Wilkie.
H. J. Scott.
L. W. Lincoln.
G. Shunker.

CLINICAL MEDICINE.

W. Karney.
H. Staggs.
T. A. D'Sylva.
T. Lee.
T. Ward.
L. W. Lincoln.
J. Sausman.
G. Wilkie.
H. J. Scott.
G. Shunker.
L. Johnston.

MIDWIFERY.

W. Karney.
H. Staggs.

MIDWIFERY, 3RD CLASS.

R. N. Manicum.
J. Bilderbeck.

ANATOMY, 2ND CLASS.

J. Norman.
M. Francis.

ANATOMY, 1ST CLASS.

W. D. Stewart.
Rhamanee.

PHYSIOLOGY.

A. L. Canagasawmy.

INORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

E. Canterbury.
W. D. Stewart.
J. Wood.
T. Chennell, P. S.
J. H. Lincoln.

ORGANIC CHEMISTRY.

A. Lowe.
H. A. Secluna.
W. Lyons, L. S.
J. Norman.
A. Wright.

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Botany.

T. E. Judge. E. Canterbury. J. Croker.

"Approval."

Medicine, 3rd Class.

T. Ruthnum.
R. N. Manickum.
J. Bilderbeck.
G. Anthony.
T. G. Devine.
A. L. Canagasawmy.
Sithumbrum Pillay.
S. Manuel.
Rungasawmy.

Inorganic Chemistry.

G. Steuart. J. Croker.

Physiology.

K. Somasoondrum, S. S. M. Francis.

Anatomy.

A. L. Canagasawmy. W. Lyons, L. S.

No. 13.

List of Text Books used by the Students of the Madras Medical College.

Anatomy.—The Anatomist's Vade Mecum, by E. Wilson, F.R.S.

Chemistry.—Dr. Fownes' Manual of Chemistry.

Botany.—A class Book of Botany, by J. H. Balfour, M.D., F.L.S. and F.R.S.E.

Materia Medica.—A Manual of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, by J. Forbes Royle, M.D.,F.R.S.

Physiology.—A Manual of Physiology, by W. B. Carpenter, M.D.

Practice of Medicine.—Dr. Hooper's Physician's Vade Mecum, by W. A. Guy, M.B.

Theory and Practice of Medicine, by G. Gregory, M.D.,F.R.C.S.

Surgery.—The Surgeon's Vade Mecum, by Robert Druitt, F.R.C.S.

Midwifery.—A Manual of Midwifery, by F. Churchill, M.D., M.R.J.A.

Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.—A Manual of Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery, by Wharton Jones, F.R.S.

Diseases of Children.—Lectures on Diseases of Infancy and Childhood, by C. West, M.D.

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Medical Jurisprudence.—A Manual of Medical Jurisprudence, by A. S. Taylor, M.D.,F.R.S.

Principles of Forensic Medicine, by W. A. Guy, M.B.

Dictionary.—A Dictionary of Terms used in Medicine and the Collateral Sciences, by R. D. Hoblyn, A.M.

Practical and Surgical Anatomy.—The Dissector's Manual of Practical and Surgical Anatomy, by E. Wilson, F.R.S.

All students are required to provide themselves with the above books when studying the several subjects to which they relate. Students in general are also permitted to take works on loan from the library.

No. 14.

No. 109.

FROM W. C. MACLEAN, ESQUIRE. M.D.,

Acting Surgeon 2nd District.

TO THE SUPERINTENDING SURGEON,

Presidency Division.

SIR,

In compliance with a wish expressed by you, that I should examine the Native Medical Pupils under instruction at the Vepery Hospital, I have the honor to report, that I have repeatedly examined these lads, and find that they read English with tolerable fluency, and understand what they read very well; for the most part they can give the meaning of the most difficult words.

They have also a fair knowledge of elementary professional matters, such as technical terms, names and properties of medicines, modes of compounding, reading of prescriptions, &c., &c. Some instruction has also been given in hospital duties. In short, by the system of training pursued here, ground has been broken, rough obstacles have been cleared away, and the minds of these lads have been prepared in some degree to receive seed and to turn it to good account. I am quite sure that the Professors in the College will find their labors in no small degree lightened by the preparatory training to which the pupils have been subjected.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) W. C. MACLEAN, M.D.,

Acting Surgeon, 2nd District.

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1.—Reading and writing to dictation, prescriptions, Latin and English names of medicines, weights and measures.

2.—The application of leeches, blisters, mustard sinapisms, fomentations, turpentine, epethems, poultices, lotions, medicines by friction, sponging, cold affusions. The shower bath, steam bath, medicated and mustard baths, heated air, bandaging. How to dress sores, exhibited enemata, aperient, anodyne, &c.

3.—Medicines, their properties, uses, doses, the preparation of decoctions, infusions, mixtures, pills, powders, lotions, enemata and suppositories, &c.

4.—The minor operations of surgery, for example, opening abscesses, bleeding, setons, issues, cupping, &c.

5.—Vaccination, operation, uses, and history, &c. General Anatomy. The names of all diseases, and their nature.

(True Copy)

ANDREW J. SCOTT, M.D.,

Secretary Medical College Council.

No. 15.

Cases treated by Medical Apprentices in the Class of Clinical Surgery during the Session 1856-57.

R. V. Manickum, S. S.—contusio 3, vulnus incisum 1, contractura 1, syphilis consecutiva 1, ulcus 3, cancer 1, orchitis 1, bubo 1, fractura 1, gonorrhœa 1.. 14

T. Ruthnum, S. S.—morbus coxarius 1, phlegmon et abs: 1, fractura 2, condylomata 1, syph: prim: 3, synooitis 1, scrofula 1, ulcers 2, subluxatio 1, strictura urethræ 1, amputatio 1,.......... 15

J. Bilderbeck, P. S.—ulcus 7, syphilis prim: 2, bubo 1, fractura 2, otitis 1, rhemnat. ac. 1, ambustio 1, contusio 3, scrofula 1, phleg: et abs: 4, syphilis consecutiva 3, strictura urethræ 1, vulnus incisum 1, contractum 1, hernia incarcerata 1, gonorrhœa 1, tumores 1, erysipelas 1, dracunculus 1, orchitis 1,...................... 35

Y. Anthony.—Contusio 6, dracunculus 1, ulcus 3, elephantiasis 1, strictura urethra 2, spyhilis primitiva 2, spyhilis con. 1, fractura 2, phlegmon et abs: 1.. 19

W. Hamilton.—Scrofula 1, ovarian tumour 1, fractura 2, cancrum aris 2, phleg. et abs. 3, ulcus 4, bubo 1, cynauche tonsillaris 1, contusio 8, porrigo 1, orchitis 1, erysipelas 1, excestosis 1, subluxatio 4, syphilis con. 2, elephantiasis 1, herpes nasi 1, gonorrhœa 1, 36

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W. G. Wright.—Ulcus 3, tumores 2, syphilis con. 3, contusio 6, syphilis prim. 1, phlegmon 4, psora 1, scrofula 1,........................ 21

W. J. Gray.—Gonorrhœa 1, syphilis prim. 1, syph. con. 1, ulcus 1, phlegmon 1, orchitis 1, subluxatio 1, luxatio 1, fractura 1, tetanus 1, pemphigus 1, strictura urethra 1, hernia 2,................. 14

E. O. C. Vint.—Gonorrhœa 1, contusio 2, cynauche ton. 1, phlegmon et abs. 3, vulnus incis. 1, syphilis con. 1, enuresis 1, ulcus 3, bubo simplex 1.. 14

J. Macfarland.—Vulnus incisum 1, ulcus 3, contusio 1, gonorrhœa 3, orchitis 1, tumores 1, observatio 1, syphilis prim: 1, condylomata 1,.. 13

J. R. Carey.—Bubo 1, ulcus 2, orchitis 3, ebrietas 1, observatio 1, paraphymosis 1 phlegmon et abs. 1, contusio 2, scrofula 1, dracunculus 1, syphilis con. 1, gonorrhœa 1.......................... 16

J. A. Evers.—Ulcus 7, anthrax 1, scrofula 1, bubo 2, contusio 1, syphilis prim. 2, orchitis 1, strictura urethra 1,..................... 16

T. Everard.—Bubo simplex 2, fractura 1, gonorrhœa 3, hydrocele 1, otorrhœa 1, phleg. et abs. 1, syphilis prim. 1, syph. con. 1, scrofula 1, ulcus 3, vulnus incisum 1,.............................. 16

T. G. Devine.—Fistula in ano 1, strictura urethræ 1, observatio 1, ulcus 2, psora 1, hœmorrhois 1, contusio 1, scrofula 1, gonorrhœa 1, syph. con: 1, hydrocele 1, phleg. et abs. 1,............ 13

R. J. Ramsbottom.—contusio 2, bubo 3, scrofula 2, elephantiasis 2, ulcus 4, tumores 1, syphilis prim. 4, gonorrhœa 2, architis 1, hernia 1, psora 1, subluxatio 1, phlegmon 1, otorrhœa 1, fractura 1,.. 26

J. H. McClosky.—Syphilis prim. 2, syph. con. 1, fractura 1, bubo 1, phlegmon et abs. 1, contusio 3, ulcus 2, erysipelas 1, gonorrhœa 1,.. 13

G. Watson.—Contusio 2, psora 1, dracunculus 2, phlegmon et abs. 1, hernia 2, otitis 1, syphilis prim. 1, orchitis 1,............... 11

W. Watson.—Cancrum oris 2, gonorrhæa 2, ulcus 2, orchitis 3, syphilis prim. 2, syph. con. 1, subluxatio 1, fractura 1,...... 14

J. F. J. Borgonha.—Gonorrhœa 1, syph. con. 3, ulcus 3, strictura urethræ 1, contusio 2, vulnus laceratum 1, anthrax 1, phleg. et abs. 4, fractura 1,.. 17

E. J. Heiden.—Orchitis 1, phlegmon 2, scrofula 2, hernia 1, ulcus 4, erysipelas 1, bubo 1, stricture 1, scorbutus 1, contusio 1,. 15

C. Benn.—Scrofula 3, contusio 3, subluxatio 1, hydrocele 1, syphilis con. 2, amputatio 1, psora 1,................................ 12

J. Ashworth.—Hernia 1, orchitis 2, syphilis prim. 2, bubo 1,

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contusio 3, subluxatio 1, scrofula 1, phlegmon 1, gonorrhæa 1, hœmorrhois 1,... 14

T. T. VanHams.—Ulcus 2, concussio cerelin 1, syphilis prim. 3, paronychia 1, contusio 1, phlegmon et abs. 1, elephantiasis 1, anthrax 1, vulnus incisum 1, hernia 1, scrofula 1,........................ 14

J. Ringrow.—Ulcus 1, contusio 1, syphilis consec. 1, syph. prim. 1, scrofula 1, hernia 1, concussio cerelin 1,............................ 7

C. Sethumbrum Pillay.—Fractura 1, syph. prim. 5, syph. consecut. 2, gonorrhœa 3, ulcus 5. aneurysm 1, contusio 1,......... 18

Rungasawmy.—Anthrax 1, fractura 4, vul: incis. 1, ulcus 6, gonorrhœa 3, syph. primat. 2, syph. consecut. 1, phlegmon 1,... 19

Lutchmiah.—Contusio 1, erythema 1, scrofula 1, tetanus 1,.... 4

(Signed) A. BLACKLOCK,
Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

Madras, Medical College,
9th April 1857.

No. 16.

List of Surgical operations performed by Senior Students. Session 1856-57.

J. Green.—Deligation of radial, ulnar, brachial, common carotid and subclavian arteries. Chopart's and Syme's operations. Trephining frontal eminence, tracheatomy, laryngotomy, amputation of index finger, thigh and leg.. 14

W. Karney.—Deligation of dorsalis pedis, anterior tibial brachial, subclavian and common carotid. Resection of elbow joint, amputation of the leg. Excision of shoulder joint.................... 8

H. Staggs—Deligation of brachial, radial, lower 3rd of ulnar and poplitial arteries.. 3

T. Lee.—Deligation of 3rd portion of subclavian, anterior tibial and femoral arteries. Flap operation of thigh; Chopart's operation; amputation of index finger.. 6

T. Ward.—Deligation of anterior tibial, internal jugular, femoral, and brachial arteries; amputation of index finger and of thigh, excision of hip joint.. 7

J. Sausman.—Deligation of dorsalis pedis and posterior tibial. 2

T. A. D'Sylva.—Amputation of thumb and 1st phalanx of index finger, Lisfranc's operation; arm amputation; ligature of subclavian, common carotid, femoral and dorsalis pedis arteries...... 8

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G. Wilkie.—Ligature of common carotid, femoral, and subclavian arteries; extirpation of right mamma, amputation of thigh; excision of knee joint, Syme's operation..............................	7
J. J. Flynn.—Deligation of dorsalis pedis, femoral, and anterior tibial arteries..	3
H. J. Scott—Ligature of common carotid and brachial arteries, tracheotomy, resection of elbow joint; amputation of middle finger.	5
E. A. Morris.—Ligature of dorsalis pedis and femoral arteries—amputation of great toe—amputation of fore-arm, excision of hip joint..	5
H. Boon.—Deligation of anterior and posterior tibial arteries, amputation of toe and of fore-arm....................................	4
G. Shunker.—Deligation of anterior tibial, posterior tibial and common carotid arteries. Amputation of arm, thumb and fore finger..	6
S. Johnston.—Ligature of dorsalis pedis, anterior and posterior tibial and femoral arteries; amputation of wrist and fore-arm.......	6
L. W. Lincoln—Deligation of common carotid, femoral, and radial arteries. Extirpation of mamma, removal of shoulder joint.	5
Rungasawmy.—Deligation of brachial and radial arteries........	2
Sithumbrum Pillay.—Ligature of femoral, radial, and ulnar arteries; amputation of middle finger....................................	4
F. Appavoo.—Ligature of common carotid, brachial, radial, ulnar, femoral, anterior tibial, and dorsalis pedis arteries; amputation of arm, fore-arm, thigh, and leg; resection of hip joint.........	13
M. Jagunnathum.—Ligature of common carotid subclavian, brachial, radial, ulnar femoral, popliteal and dorsalis pedis arteries, amputation of arm, fore-arm, index finger, thigh, leg, and great toe. Hey's and Chopart's operations, resection of shoulder and hip joint..	17
Total....................	124

Madras, Medical College, 9th April 1857

(Signed) A. BLACKLOCK,
Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery.

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No. 17.

Result of examination of Candidates for Diploma—Session 1856-57, 2nd or final examination.

No.	Names.		Medicine.	Surgery.	Mid-wifery.	Diseases of women and children.	Diseases of the Eye.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Dissection and Practical Surgery.	Result.
1	F. Appavoo	No. 212...	Good........	Good........	Good...	Good........	Good........	Good...	Tolerable..	Passed.
2	M. Juggernathum	„ 226...	Indifferent..	Indifferent..	Good...	Indifferent..	Indifferent..	Fair....	Bad........	Failed.

First examination.

No.	Names.	Anatomy.	Physiology.	Botany.	Meteria Medica and Therapeutics.	Chemistry.	Result.
	2nd Dressers.						
1	Moodeen Sherriff..............	*Very Good*..........	*Very Good*...	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Good..	Passed.
2	M. Iyasawmy..................	*Very Good*..........	Very Good...	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Good..	Passed.
3	J. Rajantherum................	Very Good..........	Very Good..........	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Good..	Passed.
	Stipendiary Students.						
1	T. Ruthnum..................	Very Good..........	Very Good...	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Good..	Passed.
2	R. N. Manicum...............	Very Good..........	Very Good...... ...	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Good..	Passed.
	Lane Scholar.						
1	Y. Anthony....................	Very Good..........	Very Good...... ...	Very Good.	Very Good.	*Very Good*...	Passed.
	Private Students.						
1	J. Bilderbeck..................	Very Good..........	Very Good...... ...	Very Good.	Very Good.	Very Good..	Passed.
2	Janay Jahan Khan...........	Very Indifferent...	Very Indifferent...	Tolerable...	Fair.........	Tolerable.....	Failed.

(Signed) A. N. MAGRATH, *Inspector General of Hospitals and President.*

Madras,
Medical College,
6th April 1857.

„ J. SANDERSON, *Surgeon, 3rd District.*
„ H. W. PORTEOUS, *Surgeon, 4th* „
„ J. W. MUDGE, M.D., *Surgeon 1st* „
} *Members.*

(True Copy.)

ANDREW J. SCOTT, M.D., *Secy. Medical College Council.*

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No. 18.

Report upon examination of Medical subordinates.

Rank and Names.	For what grade examined.	Anatomy.	Surgery.	Remarks.
2nd Dresser J. P. D'Silva....	Asst. Apothecary.	Good.........	Good.........	Passed.
,, J. Isacke.........	Do.	Failed.........	Failed.........	Not Passed..2nd Dresser J. Isacke is recommended to have four months' study to complete one year that was allowed to him.

Madras, Medical College, 7th April 1857.

(Signed) A. N. MAGRATH, *Inspector General of Hospitals and President.*
,, J. SANDERSON, *Surgeon 3rd District,*
,, H. W. PORTEOUS, *Surgeon 4th District,*
,, J. W. MUDGE, M.D., *Surgeon 1st District,* } *Members.*

(True Copy.)

ANDREW J. SCOTT, M.D.,
Secy. Medical College Council.

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No. 19

Result of the final examination of Medical Apprentices & Native Medical Pupils of the Medical College Session 1856-57.

No.	Names.	Anatomy and Physiology.	Chemistry and Pharmacy.	Botany and Materia Medica.	Surgery.	Medicine.	Midwifery.	Diseases of women and children.	Diseases of the Eye.	Medical Jurisprudence.	Written Examination.	Military Surgery.	Colloquial knowledge in Tamil or Teloogoo.	Result.
	Medical Apprentices.													
*1	H. Boon..	Good......	Sufficient..	Sufficient..	Indifferent.	Tolerable.	Fair.	Fair..	Fair	Indifferent.	Generally Good	Tolerable.	Sufficient.	Not passed
	T. A. D'Sylva....	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good.	Good.	Good	Good....	Good.	Very creditable.....	Good.	do.	Passed.
*	J. A. Falloon....	Good	Indifferent.	Sufficient..	Tolerable.	Bad.	Bad.	Fair..	Indifferent	Indifferent.	Very good	Good.	do.	Not passed.
*	J. J. Flynn......	Bad..... ..	Tolerable..	Fair..	Bad.	Insufficient	Fair.	Indifferent .	Fair	Indifferent.	Very fair ..	Tolerable.	do.	Do.
5	J. Green....	Very good.	Very good.	Very good..	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very Good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	do.	Passed.
	S. Johnston..	Very good.	Good	Very good..	Very good.	Very good,	Good.	Indifferent	Very good..	Good.	Excellent..	Very good.	do.	Passed.
	W. Karney..	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Good,	Very good	Very good.	Very good..	Very good.	Creditable.	Very good.	do.	Passed.
	T. Lee..........	Good.... ..	Fair..... ..	Fair..	Good.	Indifferent,	Fair.	Fair..	Good	Fair.	Creditable.	Good.	do.	Passed.
	L. W. Lincoln....	Fair..	Sufficient..	Indifferent.	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good	Good.. ...	Tolerable.	Very good.	Good.	do.	Passed.
10	E. A. Morris.. ..	Very good.	Good	Good	Good.	Very good,	Very good.	Very good.	Very good.	Good.	Very good.	Very good.	do.	Passed.
	G. Shunker..	Fair..	Indifferent.	Indifferent.	Good.	Very good,	Very good.	Good	Good.	Good.	Most creditable.....	Good.	do	Passed.
	H. Staggs........	Very good.	Good	Good	Good	Good.	Very good.	Very good.	Good	Good.	Creditable.	Good.	do.	Passed.
*	J. Sausman..	Fair......	Fair	Fair..	Fair.	Indifferent.	Indifferent,	Indifferent.	Indifferent.	Bad.	Good	Good.	do.	Not passed,
	H. J. Scott..... ..	Good.... ..	Very good.	Good	Good.	Good	Good	Good	Good	Good.	Very creditable......	Good.	do.	Passed.

15	T. Ward........	Good	Good	Tolerable..	Good,	Very good,	Good.	Very good.	Very good.	Good.	Very fair...	Good.	Sufficient.	Passed.
*	J. Walker..	Indifferent.	Good	Good	Fair.	Indifferent	Indifferent.	Indifferent.	Tolerable..	Good.	Fair........	Fair.	do.	Not passed
17	G. Wilkie........	Very good.	Fair..	Indifferent.	Very good	Good.	Good	Very good.	Very good.	Good	Very good	Good.	do.	Passed.
	Native Medical Pupils.			Materia Medica and Pharmacy.										
1	J. Lutchmiah Naidoo, No. 470....	Fair..	Good	Good.....	Fair.	Good.	Good.	Good....	Good	......	....	.....	......	Passed.
	L. Manuel, No. 454.	Good	Good	Good	Good,	Good.	Tolerable.	Good	Tolerable..	......	....	.....	......	Passed.
	Rungasawmy, No. 473..	Good	Very fair..	Good	Fair.	Good.	Tolerable.	Tolerable...	Tolerable..	......	....	.....	......	Passed.
4	C. Sethumbrum Pillay, No. 456..	Tolerable..	Fair	Fair	Fair.	Tolerable,	Fair:	Tolerable...	Good	......	....	.....	......	Passed.

(Signed) A. N. MAGRATH, *Inspector General of Hospitals and President.*
,, J. SANDERSON, *Surgeon 3rd District.*
,, H. W. PORTEOUS, *Surgeon 4th* ,, } *Members.*
,, J. W. MUDGE, *Surgeon 1st* ,,

Madras,
Medical College,
7th April 1857.

P. S.—The words good, fair, &c., as applied to the Medical pupils, have reference relatively to their advantages and the position they are to occupy in the service and are not to be understood in the same sense as the same words applied to the Medical Apprentices.

(True Copy.)
ANDREW J. SCOTT, M.D.,
Secy. Medl. College Council.

* Respectfully recommended for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander in Chief. } Vide Report.

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No. 20.

The examination of the Senior Medical Apprentices in Vernacular Languages 1857.

No.	Names.	Tamil.	Telugu.	Hindostanee.	Remarks.
1	J. Green	Speaks and can read and write imperfectly		Reads a little.	
	W. Karney	Speaks, and can read a little.			
	H. Staggs	Speaks, and reads pretty well.	Speaks	Speaks.	
	T. Lee	Speaks, and reads a little.		Speaks.	
5	T. Ward	Speaks	Speaks, reads and writes a little.		
	J. Sausman	Speaks	Speaks	Speaks	
	F. A. D'Sylva	Speaks, reads and writes a little.			
	G. Wilkie		Speaks, reads and writes.		
	E. A. Morris	Speaks and reads pretty well.			
10	H. J. Scott	Speaks, reads and writes a little		Speaks a little.	
	J. J. Flynn				Not present.
	H. Boon	Speaks, and reads a little	Speaks a little	Speaks a little.	
	G. Shunker	Speaks, reads and writes pretty well		Speaks, reads and writes.	
	J. A. Falloon	Speaks	Speaks, reads and writes	Speaks.	
15	S. Johnston	Speaks		Speaks.	
	L. W. Lincoln		Speaks	Speaks	Has forgotten to read Tamil.
17	J. Walker	Speaks and reads a little		Speaks and reads.	

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Remarks.

It will be seen from the tabular statement that the young men are but very partially acquainted with vernacular languages. There is only one, I think, who could write a note in a vernacular.

Several, I learnt, could formerly read and write tolerably well, but they have forgotten what they acquired in consequence of having relinquished the study of vernaculars. Had means been adopted to combine instruction in one or more of the vernaculars with the other studies, even for a very brief space daily, many, if not all of the young men I examined, would have been in a very different state as regards their fitness to communicate with the natives of this country.

I would suggest that an hour be set apart each day for the study and practice of vernacular languages in Tamil, Telugu, and Hindostani, and that efforts be made to familiarize the students with the technical terms current among the people speaking each particular language connected with physiology, the materia medica, and therapeutic matters generally. The instruction should be thoroughly practical, such as relates to reading, writing, and speaking intelligibly.

(Signed) P. PERCIVAL.

Presidency College,
16th April 1857.

(True Copy.)

ANDREW J. SCOTT, M.D.,
Secy. Medical College Council.

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No. 21.

List of Donors to the Library of the Medical College, Session 1856-57.

A. J. Scott, Esq., M. D., Edinburgh.

Monthly Journal of Medical Science, Number 43.
Surgeon E. G. Balfour's Localities in India exempt from Cholera.

H. F. C. Cleghorn, Esq., M.D., F.L.S.

Notes on Ægle Marmelos,.. 1 Copy.

Note on the varieties of "Chiretta" used in the Hospitals of Southern India.. 1 Copy.

Notula Botanica, No. 1. On the Sand-binding Plants of the Madras Beach.. 1 Copy.

On the Hedge plants of India and the conditions which adapt them for special purposes and particular localities,......... 1 Copy.

Graduation address to the Native Surgeons, delivered at the Medical College, Session 1855-56.

Royal College of Surgeons of England.

Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Histological series contained in the Museum of the R. C. of Surgeons, England.

Chunder CoomarDey, Esq., Graduate of the Medical College, Bengal.

Dr. Vagel's Works on "Disorders of the Blood."

Madras Literary Society.

Syphilisationen,
Das Chemische Laboratorium.

JOHN JOBARD,
Librarian.

No. 22.

List of Donors to the Museum of the Medical College, Session 1856-57.

Professor W. Evans, M.D., F.R.C.S.

1. Portion of liver, exhibiting the cavity of an abscess.
Ulcerated large intestines.
Aneurism of the aorta.
A specimen of the ulceration of the living membrane of the larynx.
5. A vomica in upper part of lung.

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Professor J. Shaw, F.R.C.S.

Ruptured uterus.
Tumour removed from the orbit of a child.
A monster fœtus.
A specimen of ovarian pregnancy,
10. Secondary fœtus.
Prolapsus of the uterus.
Tumour removed from the orbit of a woman.

Professor A. Blacklock.

A specimen ot hypertrophy of the heart.
Aneurism of the abdominal aorta.
15. A preparation exhibiting the changes that occur in the urinary organs as consequences of long continued stricture of the urethra.

Professor W. J. VanSomeren, M.D.

Cancer of the penis.

Professor H. Cleghorn, M.D.,F.L.S.

Down of sheep.

Assistant Surgeon J. L. Paul, M.D.,A.M., Acting Professor of Midwifery.

A specimen of fracture of the neck of the thigh bone.
Encephaloid cancer of the kidney.
20. Monster fœtus.
Cirhosis of the liver.

Surgeon J. M. Jackson.

Ulcerated stomach.
Human fœtus with membranes.
Heart wounded by a pistol ball at apex of right ventricle.
Kidney with calculi impacted in the infundibula.

Assistant Surgeon A. Jowett.

25. A monster calf.

Surgeon H. W. Porteous.

Excrescence on free margin of sigmoid valve of aorta.

Garrison Surgeon J. Lovell.

Aneurism of the arch of the aorta.

Assistant Surgeon W. H. Harris.

A specimen of diverticulum of the ileum.

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Assistant Surgeon W. Forrester.

A specimen of abscess of the liver communicating with the cavity of the pericardium.

Assistant Surgeon R. P. Linton.

30. Gall bladder containing a large number of calculi.

Assistant Surgeon J. W. Mudge, M.D.

Spleen weighing 2 pounds and 10½ ounces from a patient who was subject to ague.

2. Diseased kidneys.

Surgeon J. F. Arthur, M.D.

Abdominal tumour.

Sterum perforated by ulceration.

35. Aneurism of the heart.

2 specimens of ulcerated large intestines.

Assistant Surgeon G. Mackay.

A specimen of fractured scapula.

Surgeon A. Barclay, M.D.

Cancer of the pylorus.

Cancer of the ovaries.

Assistant Surgeon W. Hilbers.

40. 2 fatty tumours.

Surgeon J. Reid.

Calculus (lithic acid) removed from the bladder after death.

Assistant Surgeon H. B. Montgomery, M. D.

A human fœtus.

A few bones of the foot (carious).

Assistant Apothecary J. Gorman.

3 Specimens of knotted funiculi.

45. 2 Human fœtuses.

Assistant Surgeon A. J. Scott, M.D.

A monster pup.

Native Surgeon P. S. Mootoosawmy Moodeliar.

Cyst of a tumour removed from the elbow.

Mortified hand.

Medical Apprentice H. J. Scott.

A polyp attached to the mucous membrane of the rectum, about two inches above the lower end of the gut.

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Medical Apprentice J. Flynn.

12 Eggs of a guana (*lacerta ignana*).

Medical Apprentice W. Watson.

50. Kidney with watery cysts on its surface.

Medical Apprentice J. Croker.

A fowl's thigh bone, showing union of an unreduced fracture.

Senior Medical Apprentice W. Hamilton.

52. A specimen of ruptured spleen.

R. WILKINS,
Curator of the Museum.

No. 23.

FRACTURA.

Charles Mahon, æt. 19, *Seaman, Barque Antomache. Temperament sanguine.*

Admitted on the evening of 11th September 1856, a young man with compound fracture of the left tibia and fibula at about two or three inches above the ankle, the bone being exposed bare between the lips of the wound in front of the limb. He has also a contused wound on the right temple, with an œdematous and livid state of the upper lid of the eye of the same side. States that the accident has occurred by a fall from the mast of the ship about fifty feet from the deck, that he had been thrown overboard, and that by the assistance of his comrades he had been conveyed back to the ship, where he had the limb set up and a draught of laudanum and wine administered to him by the surgeon of the ship. He complains of pain in the wounded limb, and also in the left shoulder. Is incapable of opening the right eye, and the globe of the eye on examination was found to be perfectly clear and free from any mischief.

The limb was set up by splints and bandages with dry lint dressing, and an adhesive strap was put over the small cut on the outer angle of the right eye to support the edges.

12th September—16 ounces of blood were drawn from the arm last night, followed by a pill consisting of four grains of opium and one of tartar emetic. Complains of restlessness during the night. Bowels confined.

R: Oleum Ricini 1 *oz.*

St.S.

Congee Diet.

Vespere.

The bowels were not freely moved by the oil. Skin very warm and dry. Pulse 108, soft, full, and regular. Tongue white and thickly coated, with red edges. Face flushed. Complains of pain in the seat

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of accident. Toes warm. The leg is in good position. Complains of pain in the jaws while chewing bread.

R. Mag : Sulpha 2 oz.
Ant : Pot. Tart. $1\frac{1}{2}$ *gr.*
Tinct : Hyoscyami 2 drs.
Aquæ 12 oz.
M.f.t.

3 ounces of the mixture to be given every hour, commencing from 6 P. M. till the bowels are freely moved.

Omit bread.

2 pints congee extra.

13th. Bowels freely moved from the mixture, of which he had four doses last night, skin warm and moist, tongue coated and streaked with white, and red edged, pulse 108, soft and full ; eye lids very livid. Complains of pain at the fractured part.

Simple dressing to the eye.
Cont : Med : and diet.

14th.—Tongue is cleaning. The swelling of the lid is gradually subsiding, but still the patient is incapable of opening the eye himself. Skin warm.

Cont : Med : every second hour.

Vespere.

Bowels freely moved. Omit med :

15th.—The swelling and lividity of the lid have greatly diminished. Puffiness of the temple is subsiding, pulse 88 and less jerking. Skin still warm. Pain in the limb still not relieved.

16th.—Is still in the same condition.

Vespere.

The limb was dressed this forenoon and no discharge detected. Complains of stiffness of the jaws. On examination it was found that he was able to open his mouth only to the extent of allowing a finger to pass through.

17th.—The stiffness of the jaws having increased last night, the patient was put upon *Tincture of Canabis* 1 *dr.* every hour from eight P.M. Pulse 104, soft, full and not irritable. Skin very cool and moist. The patient cannot open his mouth in the least degree, and the back of the neck is rigid and painful. Complains of pain in swallowing. Face natural, pupils dilated. Is bent slightly back by spasms every few minutes. No uneasiness or rigidity in any other parts of the body. The limb easy since it was dressed yesterday.

Cont. Tinct. Canabis, 1 *dr. every* $\frac{1}{2}$ *hour in congee water. Broth diet*

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12 Mid-day. Since morning has been with great difficulty taking but a little of the medicine, and at times swallowing none whatever, the patient complaining of suffocation at every attempt to swallow medicine, congee or broth. *Cont: Canabis.*

6 P. M.—Several enemata were given from midday, but the distress of the patient was not in the slightest degree relieved. No congee could be swallowed.

R. Ext. Opii. 2 dr.
Aquæ. 2 oz.
M.f.t.

Half of the solution to be rubbed on the chest and abdomen now, and the other half at 7 o'clock, if the patient does not feel easy.

Cont. Enema.

8 P. M.—There is no improvement at all, and the spasms are frequently returning. To have the opium friction continued.

Took two ounces of chloroform by inhalation.

To have brandy and broth from time to time.

9 P. M.—Spasms have returned. Took no brandy.

Con. Chloroform.

10 P. M.—Took six drachms of chloroform. Rubbed about a drachm of it on his spine, but all without any relief. Is incapable of swallowing both brandy and broth. Brought up large quantities of mucus from the mouth at intervals. Pulse 140, full, soft and feeble.

10½ P. M.—Gave a few minims of *Tinct. Canabis* with broth, the patient struggled violently and was almost throwing himself off the cot.

11 P. M.—Still gets the spasms. Gave two ounces of chloroform.

12 Midnight.—Spasms very severe cannot retain any broth or the *Canabis.*

Gave two drachms of chloroform.

1¼ A. M.—Cannot take either medicine or broth. Took three drachms of chloroform.

1½ A. M.—Passed a small quantity of urine, the spasms did not return till now, two drachms of chloroform were given, but the patient threw up a large quantity of frothy mucus.

2½ A. M.—Spasms very violent, took no broth, is greatly restless, tries his utmost to rise from the bed, and brings up a large quantity of mucus. Feels as if he is suffocated.

To have one drachm of chloroform.

A little while after spasms of both the upper and lower extremities came on and lasted for a short time. Pulse gradually sinking, the unhappy patient died about 20 minutes to 3 o'clock morning.

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Remarks.

The case under our present consideration is one of compound fracture in which a portion of the tibia is seen protruding through a gaping wound. The accident is one of a serious nature, the patient being almost placed at the very eve of his life, as might be inferred from the immense height from which he was precipitated, the different parts of the ship machinery against which he had to be jammed, and what is more, the immense sea around him. If he had escaped injury in the ship, he had the sea to contend with, and the case would have become complicated with symptoms of drowning. However he was soon helped out of the latter difficulty, so that the pernicious effects of salt water were not superadded to the miseries of fracture. He has been sent to the hospital in a much better state than could have been expected, the limb being properly and nicely set up. There was severe ecchymosis of the eyelid from extravasated blood, and effusion from the dilated capillaries, causing ptosis, and the orbicularis muscle is rendered inactive from distension and from the pressure of the effused contents, as an effect of which, the individual is incapable of opening his right eye till yesterday morning, when he could expose only a portion of the eyeball. The globe on examination was found perfectly safe, and here the patient had the risk of suffering from inflammation of the eye and its attendant evils, had the injury been penetrating, thereby adding the misfortune of impaired vision to the miseries of a distorted limb. There was a great puffiness of the integument of the right temporal region, and here again the weakest part of the skull was on the point of being smashed, and the fractured part acting as a foreign body would have irritated the soft texture of the cerebral mass and lighted up the symptoms of compression, under which the patient might sink. But as the mind of the patient remained perfectly clear throughout, the absence of any injury to the brain was at once, but not necessarily, inferred. Setting aside the great dangers of these accidents, the shock from the high fall would by itself have been sufficient to occasion concussion, and when the patient was brought to the hospital, he was in the transition stage, that is, a short interval preceding the re-action, when a mixture of the symptoms of depression and reaction are seen. He complained of some pain in the left shoulder, but an examination of the part shewed no evidence of fracture of the clavicle or any of the prominent points of the bones of the shoulder joint, nor was there any detectable lesion of the integument. It is a mere injury to some of the muscular fibres. He was in a state of depression at the time of admission, skin being moist and cool and pulse small, but scarcely three hours have elapsed, when the

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stage of re-action came on, as manifested by quick and full pulse, hot skin, and great pain in the limb, calling for an immediate relief by depletion, and accordingly 16 ounces of blood were drawn from the arm, by which the volume of the circulating fluid is diminished, heart's action lessened in strength and frequency, and tendency to inflammation is thereby checked. The depressing influence of venesection was kept up by a pill consisting of four grains of opium and one of tartar emetic administered inmediately after the operation. The subject being young, plethoric, and of a sanguine temperament, the re-action if left to run its course would have caused serious inflammation and endangered the patient's life. The clot was firm and not very huffy, and imbedded in a large quantity of serum, shewing that the inflammatory action had just then commenced, and had not run on to any great extent. On the morning of 12th, bowels being found confined, an opening medicine had been given to remove irritating matters from the intestines, matters which would only add fuel to the flame of re-action, and congee diet was ordered both as an antiphlogistic regimen and also in connection with pain in the jaws, whch the patient complained of while chewing bread. As no free purgation was procured from the oil, and the symptoms of re-action still persisting, the patient was put upon compound saline mixture next, by which the excitement was intended to be reduced by free evacuation. This plan had the desired effect by the evening of the 14th September. Although the symptoms of re-action have been greatly subdued, a jerking pulse and a warmth of skin characteristic of fever still continues to last, but in a much lower degree. With regard to the eye, the depressing measures pursued have been sufficient to prevent any bad action being set up, and consequently the extravasated matters are gradually absorbed away, as indicated by the subsidence of the swelling. Any lesion which the eye ball might have suffered would be by this plan entirely corrected. The limb supported in a cradle is prevented from starting, and the elevated position of it is calculated to prevent the determination of blood to the seat of accident, and up to this time no spasms have occurred, which would have aggravated the suffering and rendered the treatment troublesome. The horizontal position should not be recommended for any length of time, especially as the patient is reduced by antiphlogistics, lest the lungs be insidiously implicated by congestion and œdema, so that at a future convenient time the patient should be made to sit up frequently, or if this cannot be done, stimulants would be necessary. This remark applies more to the weak and the infirm. The subject being full and sanguine, the depurating organs have a tendency to become sluggish, which should be guarded against, nor should the weaken-

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ing measure be carried too far, lest the patient's vitality be depressed and a feeble union only of the fractured ends procured. The site of injury is not one which would render our prognosis unfavorable, as accidents near knee-joint, for example; but however, the chance of success is less than in a case of simple fracture. Almost all the symptoms of fracture can be elicited from the patient excepting spasm and shortening of the limb, should pain in the limb increase, leeching may be employed round about the part to procure capillary bleeding with considerable advantage. Fomentations are objectionable for fear that capillary engorgement be increased and suppurative exudation induced. If suppuration should occur the patient would be weakened, and consequently tonics and cordials would be subsequently necessary. Exfoliation mayprobably occur, which mustbe carefully lookedfor, and detached pieces of bone must be removed, for otherwise acting as foreign bodies, and therefore as so many sources of direct irritation, they prevent the effusion of callous lymph, which is so necessary for the repair of fracture. A generous diet will be subsequently necessary to furnish the requisite materials of repair.

On the evening of the 16th September, while the limb is being dressed, the patient complained of stiffness of the jaws, and on examination it was found that he could open his mouth only to a very slight degree indeed, and at 8 o'clock night, the stiffness and pain having extended to the back of the neck, the tincture of canabis was commenced as an antispasmodic, and continued till the following morning, when the difficulty of swallowing having increased, the medicine could not gain free access into the system. About 12 o'clock the patient's agony and the difficulty of breathing from spasm of the respiratory muscles, being aggravated by the attempt to exhibit medicine by the mouth, recourse was had to enemata. The injections were with difficulty thrown into the bowels, and even that but partially on account of the spasmodic contraction of the muscular fibres. Although several enemata were repeatedly used, no impression could be made on the disease. The spasms continued to rage unresisted, and the patient was deprived of almost all nutriment by the constirction of the muscles of deglutition. Frictions with solutions of opium were next employed largely, so as to relax the muscles both topically and generally by its absorption and conveyance to the irritable spinal centres. Even this failed. Almost all the inlets to medicine and nutriment being thus ocluded, the respiratory channels were next tried, and chloroform was introduced in large quantities as a relaxant, but the spasms grew as violent as the treatment was earnest, causing the greatest agony and restlessness, till at last all the prompt

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measures failed, and the furious malady taking a rapid course ended in asphyxia, both from spasm of the muscles of respiration and effusion of mucus into the bronchial tubes, at about 3 o'clock morning. In the course of the disease, it is curious to observe that the extremities were perfectly free from spasms almost till the expiration of the patient's life.

On the evening of the 18th September a post mortem examination of the limb showed an extensive extravasation of blood into the muscles from the ankle up to the knee, producing a very deep discoloration of the soft parts. The ends of the fractured bones were found to overlap each other, and the posterior tibial nerve was imbedded in a large mass of dark clot. It might be easily imagined from this, that how great, persistant and unavoidable must the source of irritation be to the spinal nerves, when nothing more than the slightest scratch is enough to excite tetanic spasms. The lungs were highly congested, especially the right, but the abdominal viscera showed no vascular injection. On opening the integument of the eyelid a gritty feel was perceived, evidently from the fracture of the orbital ridge. The fractured piece was next searched for, but on removing the calvarium and the brain, the roof of the orbit was perfectly smooth and natural. This accounts for the soundness of the patient's intellect during the whole period of the disease. But on continuing the dissection of the face, the zygoma was found perfectly safe, and the whole of the outer rim of the orbit was found knocked down into the antrum of the superior maxilla. The outer part of the socket of the eye was filled with small dark clots. The eyeball was free from any injury.

(Signed) T. RUTHNUM,
Stipendiary Student.

(Ture Copy)
ANDREW J. SCOTT, M. D.,
Secretary Medical College Council.

No. 24.

FRACTURA.

Pauliam, æt. 18, *Pauper. Temperament nervous.*

Admitted 17th January 1857, with fracture in the neck of the humerus. Says that it was occasioned yesterday at 5 P. M. by a fall from a piall, of the height of four feet, while he was asleep. The shoulder retains its rounded appearance, but swollen and a little depressed. The joint itself is very little moveable, and on any attempt at it the patient complains of severe pain. The pain is situated about the shoulder joint and extends downwards as far as the insertion of the deltoid, and upwards along the spine of the scapula. Neither is the patient able to

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raise the forearm at will, but does so mechanically by the assistance of the other hand. The axilla presents nothing abnormal. There is neither shortening nor mal-position of the arm. There is no evidence of fracture of the clavicle. Acromion is natural in its position, but rather prominent, crepitus about the surgical neck is distinctly heard by firmly holding the joint with one hand and gently drawing the arm outwards by the other. The patient is rather of a spare habit. Bowels constipated for the last three days. Health good in other respects.

The arm is suspended by a sling, and cold lotion applied to the part.

Spoon diet.

18th.—Swelling is somewhat increased, no change otherwise.

To have *Infus: Sennæ 4 oz.*
Mag: Sulph. 5 drs.
Statim.

Spoon diet, with two pints of rice and one pint of broth.

Same dressing to be continued.

19th.—Bowels moved thrice yesterday. The swelling is little diminished, but the patient complains of having had no sleep last night from the severity of pain.

Continue sling and cold lotion. Full diet.

20th.—The patient keeps the arm in such a way that the hand points forward.

He was forced to bend the forearm on the chest, but on not doing so we were obliged to bend it and keep it in that position by a roller.

Cold lotion continued.

21st.—Swelling is diminishing. Slept very little last night.

To have Tinct: Opii. 2 drs.
Aqua. 1 oz.
H.S.S.

Continue cold lotion and bandage.

23rd.—The swelling is steadily going down. Pain not so severe as before. Has had sound sleep for the last two nights. No appearance of the formation of callus.

Omit cold lotion. Put on a roller as before with a pad under the axilla.

26th January.—There is little or no pain. Swelling has almost disappeared. Continue the dressing.

28th.—Bone is good, position, no displacement, improving steadily.

30th.—Absconded yesterday.

Remarks.

This is a case of simple fracture, there being no wound externally communicating with it. It is occasioned by the patient stretching forth his arm while he was falling from a height of four feet. This stretching

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forth of the arm is only an instance of the acts instinctively performed by men for defence on such occasions. When the body is falling towards the ground the upper extremity being the heaviest part, the head is liable to come against it; and by putting forth the arm he was saving one of the most important and vital organs, the brain, at the expence of one which is comparatively of little consequence. The height from which the patient fell deserves some attention. It was four feet, and we know of persons jumping from a greater height than this with impunity. This is just because the weight of the body falls in a line which corresponds with the long axis of the resisting bones. But in the present case, the weight of the body fell at an angle oblique to the bone, hence it gave away. The particular part where the fracture occurred is, what is called the surgical neck. This may be accounted for by the way—that the weight came on the bone, if not by its structure, for the extremities of the shaft being the growing points lengthways, it is firmer in the centre but becomes weaker and weaker as we proceed towards the extremities. Under this circumstance if the bone had not given away, dislocation would have been the result. And if the bone had been sufficiently strong to resist the weight that fell upon it, the latter consequence would be inevitable. Hence it is that dislocations are so common among Europeans while fractures take their place among the Natives.

There is no sign of fracture of the clavicle. Neither is there dislocation of the head of the humerus, for the essentials of that affection, such as tumour in the axilla and depression in the joint are absent. But the acromion is prominent, shoulder depressed and the joint immoveable. The prominence of the acromion is not unnatural, for the opposite side presents the same appearance, depending merely on emaciation. The depression of the shoulder is due to the reluctance of the patient to put the trapezius and supraspinatus into action for fear of pain, as to the immobility of the joint, it arises from other muscles being in the same state. Neither could we move the joint; for when it is moved by the distal portion of the bone, the broken ends rub against each other and a great pain is complained of. As to the proximal portion of the bone we could not get a firm hold at it. Even if this were possible the movement will be somewhat obstructed, for there is a swelling round about the joint and the fractured part. This swelling is caused by vascular congestion as well as from the resulting effusion, such a state of immobility arising from pain and paralysis of the muscles seems to have a special object in cases of fracture, *viz.*, to keep the broken bones in a proper position to bring about the union but the swelling itself

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serves to promote the formation of callus. This statement goes against the old view that callus is furnished only by the vessels connected with bones, which does not appear reasonable, for callus is nothing more than lymph when poured and the lymph is same wherever it is effused, the particular organization impressed on it being dependant on the tissue with which it is in contact. So that if it be possible for callus to be formed from lymph poured from the capillaries connected with bone and periosteum, we do not see why it is impossible when it is poured from the capillaries of the muscular and other tissues. In fact there must be something more than periosteum and bone to bring about bony union in a fractured part, for in places which are almost subcutaneous bony union rarely takes place. Such is the case with patella and cranial bones. Besides the immobility of the shoulder joint from pain and swelling, the patient himself is not able to move his elbow joint; but the joint itself is not affected, for we could move the joint though the patient is unable to do so. The cause of this immobility arises either from a want of power in biceps or from pain produced by the ends of the bones being pressed against each other during its contraction. The various facts hitherto mentioned show that neither the shoulder nor the elbow joint is affected. The true nature of the case is pointed out by the crepitus heard about the neck of the humerus. This shows that there is fracture. However the absence of this is not an indication that there is no fracture, for when there is much swelling it cannot be heard. Besides when there is much pain the process for hearing it is impracticable. Again when a fracture is oblique the broken ends slip one upon the other, unless they are brought in apposition, it cannot be heard. But here the crepitus was readily heard without anything being done previously. Hence we see that the fracture is not oblique. This accounts also for the fact of there being no shortening in the limb.

In the hands of some practitioners this is a fair case for leeches and fomentation, both of which are injurious, for by applying leeches we deprive the patient of so much nutritive materials that the process of union becomes retarded. The object of leeching is to reduce the swelling but too much reduction is not favorable for it serves some particular purpose as was pointed above. Besides it serves mechanically to keep the ends of the bone in their place in the absence of splints. As to fomentation, it increases the swelling and makes the capillary distension so much worse that suppurative exudation may be the result. We require neither too much reduction nor too much swelling, hence the patient was put on senna draught, but as soon as the swelling was reduced a little he was

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ordered full diet. The object of this is to supply materials for repair. Locally we have done nothing particular at first. We simply put on cold lotion to constrict the capillaries and left the limb at rest. This is the suggestion of nature herself; for fractured parts naturally become motionless either from muscles being paralysed or by their action being interfered with by pain. We never applied any splints, for there was so much swelling that they could do very little good. In fact splints are not necessary in this case, the weight of the arm assisted by the swelling being sufficient to keep the broken ends together. But for convenience sake the patient carries his arm backwards with his hand directed forwards. In this way the lower end of the bone is allowed to slip below the pectoral muscle. If union be allowed to take place in this state, it will make a bad arm ; if not, false joint will be formed. To prevent this we have placed the arm bent across the chest and retained it so by a bandage; besides we supported the forearm by a sling to prevent œdema.

All these conditions are calculated to secure the recovery of the patient, yet it is difficult at present to say what the termination will be. The habit of the patient being spare, one would suppose that the union will be protracted ; but it is curious to observe that among natives the reparative process is better carried on in thin than in stout persons. The age of the patient is quite favorable for it is eighteen when the constructive operations of the body are active. The situation of the fracture is not of any vital importance. But the only thing is, that if it be neglected, the joint may become fixed from effusion and the muscles may be rendered incapable of acting from a want of use. So that as soon as it is convenient the arm shall be put in motion, perhaps passive at first and then active. In conclusion there is nothing special to be taken notice of, the same plan of treatment being continued since the time we have made our remarks last. However in the progress of the disease, a new symptom presented itself, *viz.*, disturbed sleep at nights, against which it was necessary to guard in proper time. For it is during sleep that the formative processes of the body are carried on, and if this be wanting the union of the bone would be retarded. Hence it is that we have placed the patient under the influence of opium. This being done the patient went on steadily improving as it was pointed out in our prognosis. But unfortunately before we could trace the course of the disease to its very termination, the patient absconded.

(Signed) R. N. MANICKUM, *Stipendiary Student.*

(True Copy.) ANDREW J. SCOTT, M. D.,
Secretary Medical College Council.

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No.

Expenses of the Madras Medical

No.		1856. May.			June.			July.			August.			Septr.		
	Professors and Assistants.															
1	Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine	150	..	...	150	...	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	..
1	Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy	150	..	..	150	...	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	..
1	Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of the Eye	150	..	..	150	...	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	..
1	Professor of Surgery and Clinical Surgery	150	...	..	150	...	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	..
1	Professor of Botany, Materia Medica, &c.,	150	...	..	150	..	..	150	...	..	150	..	..	150	..	..
1	Professor of Anatomy and Physiology	150	...	...	150	...	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	..
1	Professor of Medical Jurisprudence.	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1	Secretary Medical College Council.	100	..	..	100	..	..	100	..	..	100	..	..	100	..	..
1	Assistant to the Professor of Chemistry	100	..	...	100	..	..	100	..	..	100	..	..	100	..	..
1	Demonstrator of Anatomy and Curator of Museum	100	...	...	100	...	..	100	..	..	100	..	..	100	..	..
1	Assistant in the Department of Botany and Materia Medica	100	...	..	100	..	..	100	...	..	100	..	..	100	..	..
1	Native Assistant	50	..	..	50	..	..	50	..	..	50	..	..	50	..	..
5	Subordinate Assistants in the several departments of Instruction, at Rupees 5 each	25	...	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	12	8	..	25	..	..
1	Draughtsman	35	...	..	35	..	..	35	..	..	35	..	..	35	..	..
1	Writer	30	...	...	30	..	..	30	..	..	30	..	..	30	..	..
1	Anatomical attendant	15	..	..	15	..	...	15	..	..	15	..	..	15	..	..
1	Do. Do.	10	..	...	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..
1	Do. Do.	10	...	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..
1	Peon and Moochee	7	..	...	7	1	10	10	8	..	10	8	..	10	8	..
1	Chemical Lascar	7	..	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	7	..	..
2	Lascars at Rupees 5 each	10	...	...	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..
2	Gardeners at Rupees 5 each	10	...	...	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..
4	Dooly bearers	..	...	..	24	..	..	24	..	..	24	..	..	24	..	..
	Contingent expenses of the College	59	1	2	42	4	..	49	10	..	31	12	..	77	8	6
	On account of Stipendiary students.															
2	Stipendiary students at Rs. 14 each.	20	..	..	20	..	..	20	..	..	28	..	..	28	..	..
5	Do. Do. " 10 "	50	..	..	50	..	..	50	..	..	50	..	..	50	..	..
3	Do. Do. " 7 "	14	..	..	14	..	..	14	..	..	18	4	6	21	..	..
	On account of Military students.															
	Senior Medical Apprentices	260	..	..	470	..	..	440	..	..	480	..	..	480	..	..
	Junior Do. Do.	720	..	..	496	..	..	624	..	..	752	..	..	752	..	..
	Paid Candidates	60	..	..	..	..	..	70	..	..	136	5	8	168	..	..
	1st Class Native Medical Pupils	160	..	..	160	..	..	160	..	..	160	..	..	160	..	..
	2nd Do. Do. Do.	224	..	..	203	..	..	217	..	..	231	..	..	238	..	..
	3rd Do. Do. Do.	95	..	..	45	..	..	90	..	..	85	..	..	95	..	..
	Sundry articles supplied in the Anatomical and Chemical departments	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

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25.

College for the Session 1856-57.

								1857.																
October.			Novr.		Decr.			January.			Feby.			March		April.			Total.			Grand Total.		
150	..	..	150	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	150	..	..	1,800	..	..			
150	..	..	150	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	150	..	..	1,800	..	..			
150	..	..	150	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	150	..	..	1,800	..	..			
150	..	..	150	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	150	..	..	1,800	..	..			
150	..	..	150	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	150	..	..	1,800	..	..			
150	..	..	150	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	..	150	..	150	..	..	1,800	..	..			
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	82	4	1	150	..	..	150	..	150	..	..	532	4	1			
100	..	..	100	..	100	..	..	100	..	..	100	..	..	100	..	100	..	..	1,200	..	..	12,532	4	1
100	..	..	100	..	100	..	..	100	..	..	100	..	..	100	..	100	..	..	1,200	..	..			
100	..	..	100	..	100	..	..	100	..	..	100	..	..	100	..	100	..	..	1,200	..	..			
100	..	..	100	..	100	..	..	100	..	..	100	..	..	100	..	100	..	..	1,200	..	..			
50	..	..	50	..	50	..	..	50	..	..	50	..	..	50	..	50	..	..	600	..	..			
25	..	..	25	..	25	..	..	25	..	..	25	..	..	25	..	25	..	..	237	8	..	4,437	8	.
35	..	..	35	..	35	..	..	35	..	..	35	..	..	35	..	35	..	..	420	..	..			
30	..	..	30	..	30	..	..	30	..	..	30	..	..	30	..	30	..	..	360	..	..			
15	..	..	15	..	15	..	..	15	..	..	15	..	..	15	..	15	..	..	180	..	..			
10	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	120	..	..			
10	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	120	..	..			
10	8	..	10	8	10	8	..	10	8	..	10	8	..	10	8	10	8	..	119	1	10			
7	..	..	7	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	7	..	..	7	..	10	..	..	87	..	..			
10	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	120	..	..			
10	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	..	10	..	10	..	..	120	..	..			
24	..	..	24	..	24	..	..	24	..	..	24	..	..	24	..	24	..	..	264	..	..	1,910	1	10
77	13	6	85	5	45	13	3	55	..	4	90	15	7	83	3	99	8	..	797	14	4	797	14	4
28	..	..	28	..	28	..	..	28	..	..	28	..	..	28	..	28	..	..	812	..	..			
50	..	..	50	..	50	..	..	50	..	..	47	8	..	40	..	40	..	..	577	8	..			
21	..	..	21	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	21	..	..	29	12	28	..	..	244	0	6	1,133	8	6
480	..	..	480	..	480	..	..	480	..	..	460	..	..	460	..	485	..	..	5,435	10	8	5,435	10	8
752	..	..	768	..	768	..	..	763	13	11	768	..	..	752	..	776	13	11	8 692	11	10	8,692	11	10
168	..	..	156	..	156	..	..	156	..	..	144	..	..	144	..	112	6	4	1,470	12	..	1,470	12	
160	..	..	160	..	160	..	..	160	..	..	160	..	..	160	..	160	..	..	1,920	..	..	1,920	..	..
238	..	..	238	..	238	..	..	210	..	..	210	..	..	210	..	210	..	..	2,667	..	..	2,667	..	...
95	..	..	95	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	645	..	..	645	..	...
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	...	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	800	3	5	800	3	5
																			Total Rupees..			42,442	10	8

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Madras Medical College.

Abstract Statement of Military and Civil students attending the Madras Medical College, who received pay during the Session 1856-57.

	1856.								1857.			
	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.
Stipendiary students... ...	7	7	7	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Senior Medical Apprentices...	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	24	23	23	24
Junior Medical Apprentices... ...	45	31	39	47	47	48	48	48	48	48	48	48
Paid Candidates... ...	5	...	10	14	14	14	13	13	13	12	12	9
1st class Native Medical Pupils...	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
2nd do. do...	32	29	31	33	34	34	34	34	30	30	03	30
3nd do. do...	17	19	18	17	19	19	19	...	...	...	...	...

Abstract Statement of the Expenses.

	RS.	A.	P.	RS.	A.	P.
Salaries of Professors and Secretary...	12,532	4	1			
Do. " Assistants...	4,437	8	...			
Do. " Servants...	1,910	1	10			
Contingent expenses...	797	14	4			
Annual supplies, &c...	800	3	5			
Salaries of Students.						
Stipendiary students...	1,133	8	6			
Military students...	20,831	2	6			
Total Company's Rupees...	...	...	...	42,442	10	8

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No. 26.

Curricula of study for the Session of 1856-57. For European and Indo-British Military Students.

1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.
Chemistry. Botany. Anatomy.	Anatomy. Physiology. Materia Medica. Organic Chemistry. Principles and Practice of Surgery.	Principles and Practice of Surgery. Theory and Practice of Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Clinical Medicine. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	Theory and Practice of Medicine. Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery. Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Medical Jurisprudence. Practical instructions at the Lying-in and Eye Hospitals. Military Surgery.
Disquisitions in Chemistry. Demonstrations.	Dissections. Demonstrations.	Dissections. Demonstrations.	Laboratory.

For Native Military Students.

1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.
Anatomy. Materia Medica.	Anatomy. Physiology. Principles and Practice of Surgery. Theory and Practice of Medicine.	Principles and Practice of Surgery. Theory and Practice of Medicine. Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Midwifery, &c. Opthalmic Medicine and Surgery.
Demonstrations.	Dissections. Demonstrations.	Dissections. Demonstrations

For Private and Stipendiary Students.

1st Year.	2nd Year.	3rd Year.	4th Year.	5th Year.
Chemistry. Botany. Anatomy.	Chemistry. { Inorganic. Organic. Anatomy. Materia Medica. Physiology.	Anatomy. Physiology. Materia Medica. Principles and Practice of Surgery. Theory and Practice of Medicine. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	Principles and Practice of Surgery. Theory and Practice of Medicine. Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Midwifery, &c. Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery.	Midwifery, &c Medical Jurisprudence. Clinical Medicine. Clinical Surgery. Practical instructions at the Lying-in and Eye Hospitals. Military Surgery.
Disquisitions in Chemistry. Dissections. Demonstrations.	Dissections. Demonstrations.	Dissections. Demonstrations	Dissections. Demonstrations. Laboratory.	

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The Proposed Table of Courses for Session 1856-57.

Classes of Instructions.	Subjects of Instructions.	Days of Attendasce.	Hours of Lectures.	No. of Lectures and Examinations.	Professors.
1st or Junior class..	Botany*	Tuesday and Thursday	12 to 1	60 Lectures including examinations.	H. F. C. Cleghorn, Esq. M. D., F.L.S.
	Anatomical Demonstrations and Dissections.	Daily	1 to 3	....	W. J. van Someren, Esq., M.D.
	Anatomy	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	11 to 12	100 Lectures including examinations.	W. J. van Someren, Esq, M.D.
	Chemistry*	Monday, Tuesday, Thursday and Friday	10 to 11	135 Lectures including examinations.	J. E. Mayer, Esquire.
2nd class.	Organic Chemistry*	Wednesday and Saturday	10 to 11	70 Lectures	J. E. Mayer, Esquire.
	Materia Medica	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	11 to 12	100 Lectures including examinations	H. F. C. Cleghorn, Esq, M.D., F L S.
	Physiology	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	1 to 2	100 Lectures including examinations.	W. J. van Someren, Esq, M.D.
	Surgery	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.	12 to 1	100 Lectures including examinations.	A. Blacklock, Esquire.
	Medicine	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	1 to 2	100 Lectures including examinations.	W. Evans, Esq, M. D., F.R.C.S.
	Dissections and Demonstrations	Daily from October to March	1 to 4		
3rd class.	Surgery	Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday	12 to 1	....	A. Blacklock, Esquire.
	Medicine	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	1 to 2	....	W. Evans, Esq. M.D.
	Midwifery & Diseases of Women and Children.	Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday	3 to 4	70 Lectures including examinations.	J. Shaw, Esquire, F.R C.S.
	Diseases of the Eye	Monday	3 to 4	....	J. Shaw, Esquire.
	Clinical Medicine	Thursday	1 to 2	....	W. Evans, Esq. M.D.
	Clinical Surgery	Tuesday	1 to 2	....	A Blacklock, Esquire.
	Dissections	3 days a week	10 to 12		
		do.	10 to 1		
4th or Senior class..	Medicine	Monday, Wednesday and Friday	1 to 2	....	W. Evans, Esquire, M.D.
	Midwifery	Tuesday, Wednesday and Friday	3 to 4	....	J. Shaw Esquire.
	Diseases of the Eye	Monday	3 to 4	....	J. Shaw, Esquire.
	Medical Jurisprudence*	Thursday and Saturday	11 to 12	70 Lectures including examinations	
	Clinical Surgery	Tuesday	1 to 2	....	A. Blacklock, Esquire.
	Clinical Medicine	Thursday	1 to 2	....	W. Evans, Esquire, M.D.
	Laboratory Practice*	Twice a week	12 to 1	....	J. E. Mayer, Esquire.
	Military Surgery*	Thursday and Saturday	3 to 4	....	A. Blacklock, Esquire.

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Daily order of instruction, &c., for the Session 1856-57, commencing from 15th August 1856.

Days.	Hours 10 to 11.	Hours 11 to 12.	Hours 12 to 1.	Hours 1 to 2.	Hours 2 to 3.	Hours 3 to 4.
Monday........	Chemistry Inorganic..	Anatomy...............	....	Medicine..........	....	Diseases of the Eye.
Tuesday........	do ..	Materia Medica...........	Botany. Surgery.........	Clinical Surgery.... Physiology......	....	Midwifery.
Wednesday....	Chemistry Organic......	Anatomy.............. Materia Medica..........	....	Medicine............	....	do.
Thursday....	Chemistry Inorganic..	Medical Jurisprudence.....	Botany .... Surgery.........	Clinical Medicine... Physiology.........	....	Military Surgery.
Friday...	do ..	Anatomy............... Materia Medica...........	....	Medicine..........	....	Midwifery
Saturday.........	Chemistry Organic....	Medical Jurisprudence.. ..	Surgery.........	Physiology.......	....	Military Surgery.

☞ It is not imperative for the Native Military Students to attend the lectures on those subjects of instruction which are marked with an asterisk.

Anatomical Demonstrations, three times a week, 1 to 3, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

Dissections, 2nd class, daily from 1 to 4, October to March.

do. 3rd do. three days a week from 10 to 12.

do. 3rd do. do. ,, 10 to 1.

Laboratory practice, twice a week ,, 12 to 1.

Disquisitions in Chemistry, th ee times a week 1 to 2, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

Materia Medica Examinations, three times a week.

Examinations in Botany, three times a week.

A. J. SCOTT, M.D.,

Madras, Medical College, 15th August 1856.

Secretary Medical College Council.

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Proceedings of a Committee of Examination of the Students of the Madras Medical College, as per Extract from Minutes of Consultation, dated 26th ultimo.

PRESIDENT.

A. N. MAGRATH, ESQ.

MEMBERS.

J. SANDERSON, ESQ.
H. W. PORTEOUS, ESQ.
J. W. MUDGE, ESQ.

The Committee was engaged on the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th April in examining the different classes. Commencing with the 4th or senior class (while the 3rd class was that day engaged in writing exercises). The Committee was gratified by the answers and apparent progress of the students of this, the senior class, with the exception of their replies on two branches of study. 1st, on practical medicine with which only a few of the class seemed to be well acquainted, and the answering on the whole was only tolerable.

2ndly. On Chemistry—here the class seemed to the Committee to have signally failed, whether from the mode in which they were examined by the Professor or from the cause assigned by him, that of their not having been instructed on this subject during the past session. Chemistry not being taught after the third year—this however, if the cause, went far to satisfy the Committee that there must be some defect as regards the degree or nature of that instruction which could be forgotten in so "short a period." On the after examination of the students of this class however, individually by the Committee, to pass them into the service, it was found that many of them were very much better informed on this subject than they appeared to be when examined in class by the Professor of Chemistry, whose method of questioning the lads was such perhaps as to cause hesitation, and make them appear to less advantage.

2. On the other subjects of examination the class *as a class* answered satisfactorily—there were individualexceptions.

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3. On the following day, 2nd April, the 3rd or second senior class was examined and acquitted itself generally on the several subjects of study very much to the satisfaction of the Committee, including the examination on Organic Chemistry. The same remark is applicable to the 2nd and 1st, or two junior classes relatively to the time they have been engaged in study.

4. The written exercises of the different classes were very various, some being very good and highly creditable to the writers, while others were very indifferent, shewing generally in a very marked manner the want of a preliminary general education.

5. The examination of the 4th class Medical Apprentices and 3rd class Medical Pupils individually, as to fitness for the service, occupied five and part of the sixth day. Of seventeen of the former twelve came up to the standard expected from them, in reference to the advantages they have had during four years of study at the College, of these the Committee begs to particularize the names of J. Green, W. Karney, E. A. Morris, H. Staggs, and H. J. Scott. Five were defective in reference to these advantages, and this standard, though the Committee is inclined to regard them as having attained a rudimentary professional education sufficient to make them, with hospital practice and experience, useful subordinates, and equal to the position they are intended to occupy in the service; and therefore, though the Committee does not regard the five apprentices, Boon, Falloon, Flynn, Sausman, and Walker, qualified sa regards the standard adopted, it would respectfully refer the subject for the consideration of His Excellency the Commander in Chief as to whether these young men should not now be admitted into the service.

6. The Committee has passed the four Medical Pupils for 2nd Dressers, though not satisfied with the standard of their attainments after three years' study, but with reference to the above remarks as to their fitness for the duties of the subordinate position they are to occupy in the service, regarding their short attainments as mainly arising from their previous imperfect education preventing their obtaining the full benefit of a professional system of tuition.

7. With respect to the 2nd Dressers J. P. D'Silva and J. Isaacke, examined as candidates for the grade of Assistant Apothecary, the former answered very creditably and has been passed, the latter was deficient in his knowledge, but as he was allowed one year to study and he has only been eight months, the Committee beg to recommend his being allowed to have the remaining four months to continue his studies.

8. Two 2nd Dressers, F. Appavoo and M. Juggernad, were subjected to the final examination as candidates for the diploma, and after

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a searching enquiry as to the amount of their knowledge on the appointed subjects, the former was considered qualified for it, although the Committee was not well satisfied with the first operations he performed on the dead subject—he improved in those he last performed. The Committee regrets to report that M. Juggernad did not come up to the standard that would justify his being recommended for the diploma.

9. On the three 2nd Dressers, Moideen Sheriff, M. Iyasawmy, and J. Rajuntherum, candidates for the diploma of the College, the Committee has the pleasure of reporting most favorably. They have passed a highly creditable examination in each of the subjects named for this the first examination for the diploma, and the Committee was highly gratified with the facility, readiness, and accuracy with which they answered, shewing clearly their thorough acquaintance with the subjects. It was remarked that these three Candidates gave every indication of their having received a good preliminary education.

10. The two stipendiary students, T. Ruthnum and C. Manikum, passed very creditably on the subjects of first examination for diploma.

11. The Committee has the pleasure to report most highly of T. Anthony, Lane Scholar, who was inferior to none in his answering, and here the Committee would again particularly remark on the advantages apparent in him as regards a previous English and classical education, his knowledge of English, his correctness of diction and pronunciation, stood out in favorable contrast with most of the other natives.

12. Of the two private students, J. Bilderbeck and Janay Jahan Khan, the former acquitted himself very creditably, and has passed the first examination for the diploma. The Committee regrets that the latter entirely failed; he was in no respect equal to the others, nor did he at all come up to the required standard as a candidate for a diploma.

13. Having thus given a summary statement of the examinations, the Committee beg now, with reference to the letter to their address from the Director of Public Instruction under date the 14th Instant, to make a few remarks the result of the impression left on their minds by the examination of the College.

14. The first point which attracted the attention of the Committee was the nature and extent of the professional education required as qualifying young men to be passed into the subordinate medical grades of the army, and the high standard aimed at. The Committee cannot think that this amount of professional acquirement is requisite, or that its attainment is subservient to the good of the service generally; it is not necessary in the subordinate position its recipents are to fill generally in the service; the pay they receive, and their prospects in the

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service, are not such as to satisfy and make contented men who acquire such an education and so large an amount of professional qualification, they are neither in position, pay, or general knowledge, equal to a higher grade in the service, while in simply professional attainments they are above their position and pay. It therefore becomes a question whether the instruction at the College to *these* classes of students (Medical Apprentices and Native Medical Pupils for their respective grades) should be on a more limited scale—namely Medicine and Surgery, with ample *Clinical instruction*, Materia Medica and Pharmacy, Midwifery, diseases of the Eye, and Chemistry and Botany, so far as connected with Pharmacy and Materia Medica; and all in relation to the position they are to hold in the service. There will always be a few students of superior intelligence and preliminary education who will surpass the rest, attract the notice of their teachers and superiors, and be fit subjects for the authorities to select from to fill, after further study, any independent or important charges the exigencies of the service may require. For this purpose they would respectfully recommend that the diploma should be extended to such, and the position of Sub-Assistant Surgeon conferred on them; thereby placing them on a similar footing with the Medical Pupil to whom the Native Surgeoncy is open.

15. In reference to the above remarks the Committee would suggest that the College education should be so arranged as to offer two distinct courses of study—one, as above sketched, to meet the wants of the military service, the other embracing a longer or more intimate study of all the branches for those who seek the more extended sphere and responsibilities conferred by the possession of the College diploma.

16. In the above remarks the Committee feel that they are running some risk in the present day, of incurring odium, as those who would retard the progress of education, but they hope their views will not be so interpreted, and indeed feel some confidence that they will not in the only quarter from which they respect criticism, but they have a duty to fulfil and would be culpable should they shrink from it.

17. The Committee would also beg with all due deference to remark that the organization of the College itself appears to them defective; each professor acts independently, according to his own zeal and industry or as his own sense of duty prompts him. The Council should not be confined to the professsors alone, but have an equal number of lay (or non-professor) members, say three of each, with one of the Professors as secretary, and a president invested with authority and influence.

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18. The Committee in conclusion beg to append a Report from the Professor of Vernacular Languages, which meets with their entire approval.

A. N. MAGRATH,
Inspector General of Hospitals. } *President.*

J. SANDERSON,
Surgeon 3rd District.
H. W. PORTEOUS,
Surgeon 4th District.
J. W. MUDGE,
Surgeon 1st District. } *Members.*

(A True Copy.)

A. J. SCOTT,
Secretary Medical College Council.

For "Result of final Examination, &c." and "Report of Professor of Vernacular Languages" *see* pp. 40—45.

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MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,
30TH APRIL 1857.

No 328.

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras.

SIR,

Agreeably to the request contained in their letter of date the 17th ultimo, the College Council have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of the proceedings of the Committee of examination of students of the Medical College. The unusual tenor of this report has awakened in the minds of the College Council deep regret, not unmingled with surprise. Before giving expression to these feelings, the Council are desirous of stating, that they scarcely know how to deal with the Report under consideration, as they are unacquainted with the contents of the letter you addressed to the Committee, and by which they state they have been guided. If the Committee of Examination have not exceeded the powers confided to them, they have been virtually constituted the supervising authorities of the College, for not only have they spoken of the attainments of the students (their right to do so which is not questioned) but they have pronounced upon those of the Professors, in so far as their capabilities of teaching are concerned, and have gone so far as to make the deficiencies of the students chargeable on their teachers (at least in one instance); and 2ndly, they have proposed to remodel the Council, by substituting three lay members in the room of three of the professors. Thus those men who have labored so zealously as teachers, and whose labours have conferred a name and character on the Madras Medical College which have confessedly rendered it second to none in India, are pronounced to be incompetent to conduct the affairs of that Institution any longer—its whole future management (the president not being a teacher) is to be taken out of their hands, and is to be confided to those who neither have nor are in future to assist in preserving or furthering its reputation; while those who are expected to do both, are virtually degraded and reduced to a subordinate position. These propositions are the more striking, as, while the chairs at the council table of three of the professors are to be appropriated to new men, there is manifestly no intention that these gentlemen should perform professional duties.

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Extraordinary changes are generally prefaced by a statement of the reasons which have led to their being considered necessary, failures, omissions, or shortcomings are prominently set forth, but in this case neither failures, nor omissions, nor shortcomings are charged against those whom it is suddenly proposed to place in the position of cyphers at their own council table. On the contrary, excepting the singular complaints made against the Professors of Chemistry, the general tenor of the report tends to shew, that the teachers do *more* than is required. With reference to the complaints mentioned, nothing is more simple than to shew how entirely groundless they are. The subject given for examination was Nitrogen—this is an elementary body, belonging to the division of Inorganic Chemistry, in which, as the curriculum will prove to any one, only the 1st year's boys are instructed, the 2nd year's boys are instructed in Organic Chemistry, the 3rd year's boys have no Chemistry, and the 4th year's boys have only laboratory practice; it therefore follows, that the 4th year's boys had received no instruction in the *subject* on which they were examined during the long term of THREE years, and not ONE, as stated by the Committee, yet upon this misconception of fact, they proceed to reflect on the Instructor of the class as follows " this however, if the cause, went far to satisfy the Committee, " that there must be some defect as regards the degree or nature of that " instruction which could be forgotten in so short a period," and, what is altogether unaccountable, they allow this passage to stand, although the following sentence vitiates it *in toto*, inasmuch as it states, that many of these lads were found to be much better informed when examined individually, than when examined by the Professor, to whose " *method of questioning*" they attribute the hesitation of the boys, and their appearing to disadvantage. Did it not occur to the Committee, that if this were the true reason, the same "*method of questioning*" would have prevented the 2nd year's boys when examined in Chemistry from appearing to advantage, which it is admitted that this class did in the highest degree—the College Council submit, that it is much more likely that three consecutive examinations without any interval for recollection, or for re-directing their ideas, added to the long term (as above shewn) during which these boys had received no instruction, caused their apparent deficiency at the time of examination, than that such deficiency proceeded from the instructor's "method of questioning."

The Committee of Examiners appear to assume that each Professor is responsible for every faulty answer given by any of his pupils perfectly irrespective of the cause of such faulty answers. The Council cannot

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admit any such doctrine. Individuals fail far more frequently from inattention on their own parts, and from the want of study while in attendance upon lectures, than from dereliction of duty on the part of the teacher.

It has already been remarked, that neither failures, nor omissions, nor shortcomings have been charged against those whom it is proposed to exclude from the management of the College; the only ground on which the proposed changes are advocated is, that "the organization of "the college appears to be defective, each professor acts independently, "and according to his own zeal and industry, or as his own sense of duty "prompts him." Before making this statement, it is to be regretted that the Committee of Examiners did not make some enquiry; as they would thereby have been saved from making assertions which are signally incorrect. 1st, each professor acts independently *only* while teaching in his own class room; surely it cannot be proposed to interfere with *this* independence? and if not with this, what else is there to interfere with? The number of lectures to be given is not now even at the option of the whole Council, for since the recognition of the Royal College of Surgeons, each professor is *compelled* to deliver the number set down in their regulations, otherwise the certificates of the College could not be received. Again, there is no independence in the hours of attendance, for these are arranged for each teacher by the whole Council, nor is it even correct to say, that the teacher is altogether independent even in his own class room, for he *must* give so many examinations, independent of his lectures, and whatever may be done in the class room, no individual teacher, without appealing to the Council, can do more than put a student down two or three places. What then does this assertion mean, it must be left for the Committee of Examiners to explain, as the College Council are quite unable to do so. Of the organization of the College it is easy to say it is defective, but where is the proof? none has been brought forward.

The Council is now constituted nearly as decreed by Government at the period when the College was established, except that it has been considered objectionable that the Superintending Surgeon should be its President, as the freedom necessary to the exercise of deliberative functions would be destroyed, and it is no longer under the supervision of the Medical Board; it has by these changes certainly not become less capable of performing all the duties required of it, yet now it is suddenly pronounced to be faulty and incompetent, and requires to be remodelled; but it must be remembered, that it has grown and prospered under this same faulty and incompetent organization. The College Council have

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neither patronage, nor property, nor funds of any kind at their disposal, to abuse or mismanage, they have no private views or interests except for the good of the College. There can therefore under these heads be no grounds for distrust or for want of confidence. They have done that which they were appointed by Government to do, according to the opinion of the Committee, too well. What then are the grounds on which such radical changes are proposed? it must be admitted that they are difficult to discover.

The College Council are aware that some gentlemen, who have had no experience whatever as teachers, indulge in the idea that they can beneficially direct and guide those who not only have had considerable experience as teachers, but who have carefully studied the most approved method of teaching, and who have been pronounced (not by gentlemen who never taught) but by those who are acknowledged to be models in the art of conveying and imparting knowledge, as peculiarly fitted to be teachers. Now ideas of this kind, though strongly advocated by individuals, will not bear one moment's scrutiny, as they are founded on the *converse* of all experience and may be regarded as peculiar individual opinions.

Extraordinary as this must appear, it is the sober and *bonâ fide* statement of what is at this moment practically acted on and put forth, though of course not in the exact order of dependence shewn above, but stripped of the *Copia Verborum* by which the propositions are shrouded, this is really what is asserted.

The College Council are further aware that the opinion that there should be no Council for the College, has been lately put forth, and that the whole management should be vested in one individual. Now independent of all the reasons before stated, and the absence of any special qualifications for so serious a responsibility, it must be borne in mind that even the authority of a President, who was at the same time Superintending Surgeon, was determined by the highest authorities to be incompatible with the necessary freedom of a deliberative body, which Government has from the outset determined that the College Council should be; this determination has on more than one occasion been reiterated; from all this it is abundantly evident that those who put forth the idea referred to, have very imperfectly studied the ground before them, since the constitution of the College has been entirely overlooked, and with it the orders and intentions of Government. In like manner, the Committee of Examiners recommend, in the face of a late order from the Court of Directors, that the secretary should be one of the professors. All these things prove, if additional proof were wanting,

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that the recommendations which have elicited these remarks, have not been so closely considered as could have been wished.

The College Council have heard two sounding phrases relative to the subject of College management repeated *so often*, that they think it worth while to analyse their meaning. The first of these is, that there is "no unity of action in the College Council," the second is, that "they (the College Council) are morbidly apprehensive of any change."

The answer to the first statement depends entirely on the meaning attaching to the phrase in question. If it means that the College Council are not always agreed among themselves as to the propriety of th s or that proposition, which is not in any way denied, it only proves that the Council does conscientiously give its time and attention to every question that comes before it; that, in short, it exercises truly and honestly its functions as a deliberative body; but if the phrase means that there is no union in labouring for the advancement and progress of the students and the College, it is a mere sound without meaning, "*vox et preterea nihil*," and is directly opposed to the whole history of the College, from its establishment down to the present hour.

The College Council freely admit, in reference to the second phrase, that they are apprehensive, though not morbidly so, as asserted, of any change that cannot be supported by sound argument; they are proud of the confidence and trust which has been hitherto reposed in them, and they feel that they owe a very responsible duty to Government; they are therefore unwilling to submit measures to authority, which in their opinion will not bear strict scrutiny, or of which the strongest recommendation appears to be their novelty, but, while they are thus apprehensive of *such* changes, they are most willing to receive every suggestion that appears to be sound, and really calculated to be beneficial—thus the College Council see reason to believe that the suggestion made by the Committee of Examiners relative to the establishment of a more rudimentary course of lectures for Military students is well worth mature consideration, but while they think this, they feel strongly, that unless the professors are called on to teach up to the day, on account of a higher class, the College will gradually sink into a mere rudimentary school; while the grand objects and statesmanlike views, in obedience to which it was established, will be ignored and abandoned.

The College Council having now done what they considered to be their duty, not altogether a pleasant one, but still a duty that was felt to be due, both to Government and the institution they are attached to, and having, as they believe, shewn not only the groundlessness of

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the charges brought against one of their number, but also the fallacy of what has been stated relative to the organization of the College, have in conclusion only to request that this, their reply, may be laid before the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.,

Madras Medical College, 30th April 1857.

A. J. SCOTT,
Secretary Medical College Council.

The President dissented from the latter part of this letter.

A. J. SCOTT.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,
30TH APRIL 1857.

No. 327.

FROM A. J. SCOTT, ESQ., M. D.,
Secretary Medical College Council.

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
Madras.

SIR,

The Council have much pleasure in forwarding copy of Professor Mayer's letter herewith enclosed, and unanimously bear testimony to his impressive mode of conveying instruction, and to the large success that has attended his efforts as a teacher.

I have, &c.,

ANDREW J. SCOTT,
Secretary Medical College Council.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS OF THE
MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE COUNCIL.

GENTLEMEN,

The remarks of the Committee of Examination have placed me altogether in a novel position, and I cannot but feel that myself-respect is in a degree compromised, by being at this time of day called on to vindicate myself as a teacher. I might perhaps, with proofs such as I have at command, well afford to allow the remarks referred to, to pass by "*sub silentio*," but, gentleman, reputation is dear to all of us, to none more so than to me, and I cannot afford, however small that reputation may be, to have it lessened or injured, without appeal. That you

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may fully understand my case I must beg of you to bear with me, if I bring to your notice personal matters that I would rather not have touched on; my defence however obliges me to do so.

It is not, I believe, unknown to you that I have during many past years, both privately and under some of the best masters in the world, devoted my best energies to obtaining a sound knowledge of Chemical science, and, while at home, specially with the view of becoming a *teacher;* my objects were two-fold; I was anxious, first, to store up knowledge; secondly, to acquire a clear and logical method of imparting it.

That I did not entirely fail in either of these objects, may, independent of such personal knowledge as colleagues generally have of each other, (and to which I appeal with confidence,) be gathered, first from the tenor of the two* testimonials, now before you. Secondly, it may be inferred from the fact, that as an honorary lecturer at literary institutions in England, I added considerably to their funds, and received the warmest thanks from their respective managing committees; thirdly, it may be inferred from circumstances, to which I own I look back with pleasure. While at the Royal College of Chemistry (I never was appointed teacher there) I was appealed to daily by other students for instruction and for explanation, it was from a knowledge of the way in which these explanations were given, and from their being on occasions overheard without my having been aware of it, that Dr. Hoffmann appended to his unsolicited testimonial the remarks relative to my method of imparting knowledge; for the same reasons Mr. Abel in his testimonial alludes to my method of conveying instruction, but my case would be incomplete indeed, if it rested on presumptive proofs or testimonials of former doings. I have been a teacher of chemistry at this College during six sessions, and on every former occasions, as five annual reports will prove, I have been thought to have done my work, as a professor of this College should do it, to the satisfaction of my colleagues and myself, and (may I add without arrogance) to the benefit of the state. During this period, I have had the satisfaction of seeing several of my pupils leave the College with such an amount of chemical knowledge as would ensure their passing with credit any of the ordinary examinations at home, and my lectures have been honored by the attendance of several gentlemen, among whom I may mention Major Lavie, Dr. Preston, Dr. Geddes, Major Simpson, and the reverend Mr. Burgess, (himself a teacher of chemistry.) It is not for me to repeat what these gentlemen have at different times said regarding the pains

* See testimonials appended.

See Dr. Crawford's appended letter.

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taking and patient anxiety evinced by me to make the students comprehend the subject matter of the lectures, but I can confidently appeal to them one and all, for their opinion on this subject; the letter from Major Simpson* will, I trust, be held to bear me out in this remark. Should further proof of the soundness of my methods of conveying instruction be required, it is patent to my hand, since they have been adopted by Dr. Vansomeren† who has recorded his reasons for so doing.

* See Major Simpson's appended letter.

† See Dr Vansomeren's annual report.

With all this evidence before you, the remarks made by the Committee of Examination relative to my defective mode of teaching and questioning will no doubt appear singular in the extreme, and the more so, when you reflect that their discovery of my unfitness, comes after six years' experience on my part as a teacher; but what is most remarkable is that this discovery is made by gentlemen who have never had any experience as teachers, and of whom not one has ever heard a single lecture of mine.

See appended Extract.

The 2nd para: of the Report of the Committee of examination is as follows:

The first statement made in this para: is that the 4th year's boys appear to have signally failed, the second, that the boys had received no chemical instruction for one year.

With respect to the 1st statement, I have no remark to make as far as regards the opinion of the Committee, they knew nothing of the boys, and judged by their answers on the day of examination only. The 2nd statement is a misapprehension from beginning to end, as the Committee would have seen had they glanced at the curriculum of the College, they would then have seen that the 1st year's boys are instructed in Inorganic Chemistry, that the 2nd year's boys are taught Organic Chemistry, that the 3rd year's boys have no Chemistry, and that the 4th year's boys have laboratory practice only; it follows then, that as the Committee selected Nitrogen* for the subject of examination, the 4th year's boys had been three years without instruction on the subject chosen, and NOT ONE, as they have stated, yet founding their argument on their own mistake, the Committee go on to observe "this however, if the cause, went far to satisfy the Committee, that there must be some defect, as regards the degree or nature of that instruction which could be forgotten in so short a period," thus charging the whole blame of the deficiency exhibited by the boys, on their teacher—a principle so unjust that it could never be recognized or admitted, were it otherwise all the

* Nitroge belongs to the Inorganic Chemistry.

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idleness, carelessness and stupidity of boys would be the fault of their teachers, not their own. But after all it appears from the next sentence in spite of the " *defect* in the *degree* or nature of the instruction that could be forgotten in so short a period," that the boys were found not to be so ignorant as was at first supposed, as shewn by the expressions. Many of them were *very much* better informed on this subject than they appeared to be when examined by the professor of Chemistry, " nevertheless the blame attributed to him for defective instruction, is allowed to stand, though that for which he was blamed, is proved not to exist, on the contrary, a fresh cause for blame is brought forward, it is now the professor's " method of questioning." Is it not remarkable that during the five years past the professor's method of questioning did not produce any such disadvantageous effects ? and is it not still more remarkable that the Committee did not perceive, that this could not be the true reason for the hesitation, &c, spoken of ? Since had it been so, the 2nd year's boys would have been equally at a disadvantage, and it is admitted that they answered most admirably. It is true, the Committee scarcely notice this in their report on this class, but at the close of the examination, the eulogiums they passed on the class were such as I never heard before. But it may still be said; well, if the 4th year's boys are really not so ignorant as the Committee at first reported them, and if they are mistaken as to the effect of the method of questioning adopted, why did these boys make such an indifferent appearance on the day of examination ?

The answer is palpable enough.

1stly. They had received no instruction during three years on the subject on which they were examined.

2ndly. They had been bestowing the greater part of their time and attention on other branches of study, and, 3rdly, on the day of examination, they were first examined on practice of physic, secondly, on surgery, and, thirdly, on chemistry; three subjects widely different one from the other, yet no interval of time was allowed by the Committee of Examination for the boys to collect their thoughts, and turn them into fresh channels; one examination followed another immediately, it was therefore no wonder that they could not acquit themselves well; had I known this at the time, I should certainly have declined to proceed with the examination, till after the class had been allowed half an hour to recollect themselves, not knowing this, I felt both disappointed and displeased, and so expressed myself.

What I have stated will, I have no doubt, make it abundantly evident that the Committee of Examination have fallen into a series of errors and mistakes, but as these errors and mistakes are on an official paper,

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I feel it only justice to myself and the 4th year's boys to request that you will have the kindness to forward this letter to the Director of Public Instruction with the request that he will be so good as to lay it at the same time with the report of the Committee before his Lordship the Right Honorable the Governor in Council.

I have, &c.,

(Signed) J. E. MAYER,

Professor of Chemistry and Pharmacy.

Madras, 23rd April 1857.

(True Copy)

A. J. SCOTT,

Secretary Medical College Council.

Certificate.

I consider it my duty to append a private certificate to the testimonial of proficiency which the Council of the Royal College of Chemistry have awarded to Mr. John Mayer. During two sessions and a half I had ample opportunities of witnessing both the indefatigable zeal which Mr. Mayer bestowed upon the study of Chemistry and the signal success which has attended his studies. I may refer to two very ably conducted series of analysis of the ashes of flax and of plate glass which are on the point of being communicated to the Chemical Society of London.

Mr. Mayer intending to become a candidate for a chair of Chemistry, I have much pleasure in stating that I consider him eminently qualified for this task, not only by his scientific acquirements, but also by a remarkable facility of communicating information to others, and an untiring patience in the explanation of difficulties, qualities which cannot be too highly valued in a teacher of practical chemistry.

(Signed) D. A. W. HOFFMANN,

Professor at the Royal College of Chemistry, London.

January 9th, 1849.

ROYAL COLLEGE OF CHEMISTRY,
LONDON, APRIL THE 7TH 1849.

It affords me great satisfaction to be able to testify to the Chemical acquirements of Mr. J. E. Mayer.

I having not only had the pleasure of superintending Mr. Mayer's studies at this institution, but also of giving him private instruction in the

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various branches of theoretical Chemistry for the last twelve months. Ample opportunity has been afforded me of remarking with satisfaction the indefatigable zeal with which Mr. Mayer has persevered in the arduous labors imposed on himself and the great success with which his exertion have so deservedly been rewarded.

The excellent papers on the mineral constituents of flax and on the composition of plate glass lately presented to the Chemical Society of London by Mr. Mayer, in connexion with another gentleman, serve to confirm the reputation gained by himself among his tutors and fellow students of being one of the most careful conscientious and accurate analysts that have emanated from the College.

The thorough manner in which Mr. Mayer has made himself master of the principles of our Science and of Natural Philosophy, together with his excellent mode of imparting his ideas to others, render him highly qualified to undertake any position as teacher of Chemistry.

(Signed) F. A. ABEL, F.C.S.L.,

Senior Assistant at the Royal College of Chemistry and Lecturer on Chemistry and Natural Philosophy to the Gentlemen Cadets at Woolwich.

(True Copies.)

ANDREW J. SCOTT,

Secy. Med. College Council.

CUDDALORE, 25TH APRIL 1857.

MY DEAR MAYER,

I well remember the practice of going to you for help when at the College of Chemistry in London, in common with the rest. I often bothered you, and I willingly admit the ready kindness with which you always endeavoured to remove difficulties.

During my stay at the College I was on intimate terms with most of the teachers (nearly all since then become distinguished men) and I know that as a Chemist you were considered by them all as the very best in the College, as well for the method of imparting knowledge as for the patient and accurate manner in which you worked out results.

What Dr. Hoffmann thought of you is best shewn by his certificate, one of the first men of his day, and one of the most cautious in bestow-

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ing praise, I think you should be proud of what he has said, both on paper and in the College. I know of the few he condescended to notice with his most valuable praise, but you were one, and I know had you chosen to become a teacher in the College you would have had the good will of us all, as you already had in fact in a measure almost become one.

I will ever be ready to bear my testimony to the kind help you afforded me, and remain, my dear Mayer,

Your's very truly,

(Signed) S. CRAWFORD,

(True Copy.)

A. J. SCOTT,

Secretary Medical College Council.

MADRAS, 24TH APRIL 1857.

MY DEAR MAYER,

Your note this moment received fills me with a surprise so extreme that I find difficulty in believing that there is not some strange misapprehension connected with the vexatious matter you allude to; why if I who have had the privilege of attending the nearly the whole, I believe, of your first year's lectures were asked to characterize the prominent features in your method of instruction, I would say that it was in the first place marked by an earnest desire to carry the whole class on with you by patience, lucid reasoning, and explanation, by striking experiments, by apt and familiar illustration when difficulty arose and the subject admitted of it, and by a singular skill in keeping alive the interests of the students up to the last moment of each lecture. In brief, in my judgment, and I am not altogether unacquainted with the difficulties of tuition, I don't remember that I have ever listened to one more eminently qualified than yourself in the art of imparting instruction.

It has appeared to me in several instances that some of the lads whom you have to instruct in so difficult a science as chemistry, were wanting in that previous indispensable preparatory education: it is difficult to teach chemical equations to a lad scarcely acquainted with the rules and terms of arithmetic.

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I need not add that if anything I can say will help to place this question in a right light, call upon me without scruple.

Your's very sincerely,

(Signed) G. W. Y. SIMPSON.

(A true Copy.)

A. J. SCOTT,

Secretary Medical College Council.

Extract from the Proceedings of a Committee of Examination, dated April 1857.

2ndly. On Chemistry—here the class seemed to the Committee to have signally failed, whether from the mode on which they were examined by the Professor or from the cause assigned by him, that of their not having been instructed on this subject during the past session—Chemistry not being taught after the third year. This however, if the cause, went far to satisfy the Committee that there must be some defect as regards the degree or nature of that instruction which could be forgotten in so short "a period." On the after examination of the students of this class, however, individually by the Committee to pass them into the service, it was found that many of them were very much better informed on this subject, than they appeared to be when examined in class by the Professor of Chemistry, whose method of questioning the lads was such perhaps as to cause hesitation, and make them appear to less advantage.

On the other subjects of examination the class *as a class* answered satisfactorily—there were individual exceptions.

On the following day, 2nd April, the 3rd or senior class was examined and acquitted itself generally on the several subjects of study very much to the satisfaction of the Committee, including the examination on Organic Chemistry. The same remark is applicable to the 2nd and 1st or two junior classes, relatively to the time they have been engaged in study.

(True Extract.)

(Signed) J. MAYER,

Professor of Chemistry.

(True Copies.)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

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MADRAS, 7TH MAY 1857.

No. 441.

FROM A. J. ARBUTHNOT, ESQ.,

Director of Public Instruction.

TO THE PRESIDENT AND MEMBERS

OF THE MEDICAL COLLEGE COUNCIL,

Madras.

GENTLEMEN,

My attention has been drawn to a communication which appeared in the Athenæum newspaper of the 5th instant, containing a detailed commentary on the report of the Committee appointed to conduct the late examination at the Medical College.

2. The communication to which I refer enters in considerable detail into the various matters adverted to in the Committee's report and is evidently the work of a person who has had access to that document, and who probably had it before him when he wrote.

3. It is hardly necessary for me to inform you that the unauthorized publication of official documents or of comments on such documents in the public newspapers by officers of Government is strictly forbidden, and that every officer in the service of Government is bound not only to abstain from communication with the public press regarding papers which have come before him in his official capacity, but to take due precautions that such papers while in his official custody are not tampered with by others.

3. It is evident that in the present case the communication to which I allude must have been written either by one of the Committee of Examiners or by some person to whom its contents were communicated by a member of that Committee, or by one of the members of the College Council, or the secretary, or by some person by whom it has been seen since it came into the official custody of the Council, or by myself or one of the servants in my establishment. The nature of the communication is sufficient to refute the supposition that it can have been written by any members of the Examining Committee, or by any person to whom the Committee are likely to have shewn their Report, and I am in a position to state that the copy of the Committee's Report which has been furnished to me has not been made use of for this purpose.

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4. I am constrained therefore to infer that the communication in question must have emanated from the Medical College, and I consider it my duty to request that you will take such steps as may prevent the occurrence of a similar violation of the order of the Honorable Court of Directors on any future occasion.

I have &c.,

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

Office of the Director of Public Instruction,
7th May 1857.

No. 22.

MADRAS MEDICAL COLLEGE,
19TH MAY 1857.

FROM A. J. SCOTT, ESQ., M. D.,

Secretary Medical College Council.

TO THE DIRECTOR OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,

Madras.

SIR,

In acknowledging your letter of the 7th instant, I am desired by the College Council to state, that they unamimously concur with the remarks therein contained. I am also directed to inform you that all the members of the Council, as well as the secretary, disclaim all knowledge of the authorship of the communication which appeared in the Athenæum newspaper of the 5th instant.

I have &c.,

(Signed) ANDREW J. SCOTT,

Secretary Medical College Council.

(True Copies.)

A. J. ARBUTHNOT,

Director of Public Instruction.

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PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

No. 1629.

Extract from the Minutes of Consultation, dated 17th November 1857.

Read the following Extract from a letter of the Director of Public Instruction, dated 4th June 1855, No. 520.

Para. 28. It has been usual to print the annual Reports of the Medical College Council. That for 1855-56 was published as a Selection from the Records of Government. On the present occasion the report the Committee of Examiners should, I think, be published with it as an Appendix.

Order of Government.

Para. 27. The present report of the Medical College Council, will, as proposed, be published, and, with it the report of the Committee of Examiners as an Appendix.

(True Extracts)

T. PYCROFT,

Chief Secretary.

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LIST OF SELECTIONS

FROM THE

RECORDS OF GOVERNMENT.

PARTS ALREADY PUBLISHED.

1854.

No.	Title	Size	Rs.	A.
1.	Report on the Navigation of the Godavery	*Royal* 8*vo*...	1	0
2.	Report on the Government Central Museum	*do.* ...	0	12
3.	Report on the Proposed Abolition of the Madras Mint (Re-printed).	*do.* ...	0	12
4.	Report on the Paumban Channel (Re-printed)	*do.* ...	0	8
5.	Collective Memorandum of Public Works in the Madras Presidency (Re-printed)	*do.* ...	1	0
6.	General Report of the Road Department (Re-printed)	*do.* ...	1	0
7.	Report on the Swinging Festival and Walking through Fire	*do.* ...	0	10
8.	Report on the Proposed Plan for the Revenue Assessment of Kurnool in 1843 (Re-printed)	*Royal* 8*vo.* ...	1	0
9.	Report on the Important Public Works for 1851	*Royal* 8*vo*...	1	0
10.	Do. do. do. do. 1852	*do.* ...	2	0

1855.

No.	Title	Size	Rs.	A.
1.	Report on Vaccination	*do.* ...	0	10
2.	Memo. of Proceedings of the Madras Government in the Department of Education	*Do. bound*...	5	0
3.	Report on the Navigation of the Godavery (Re-printed)	*Royal* 8*vo*...	1	0
4.	Major Maitland's School for the Instruction of the Artificers and Pupils at the Gun Carriage Manufactory	*do.* ...	1	8
5.	Report of the Annamullay Forests (Re-printed)	*do.* ...	0	8
6.	Correspondence relative to Proposals for Organising Permanent Corps of Coolies for Employment on Road Works	*do.* ...	0	8
7.	Report on Civil Dispensaries (Re-printed)	*do.* ...	0	8
8.	Report on District Roads	*do.* ...	1	4
9.	Revenue Survey	*do.* ...	1	8
10.	Operations of the Indian Mints (Re-printed)	*do.* ...	1	8
11.	Lieutenant O'Connell's Report on the Supply of Madras with Water, and the Improvement of the Drainage and Sewerage of Black Town.	*do.* ...	2	0
12.	Reduction on the Revenue Assessment of North Arcot (Re-printed).	*do.* ...	0	8
13.	General Report of the Road Department for 1854–55	*do.* ...	0	12
14.	Report on the Medical Topography of the South Western Political Districts	*do.* ...	0	4
15.	Reports on Important Public Works for 1853 (Re-printed)	*do.* ...	1	4
16.	Memorandum on Salt	*do.* ...	2	10
17.	Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1854–55.	*do.* ...	2	8

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No.	Title	Size	Rs.	A.
18.	Report of the Railway Department for 1854	*Royal* 4to....	5	0
19.	Report on the Ports and Harbours of the Northern Circars, &c.	*Royal* 8vo....	2	0
20.	Report on Vaccination for 1854	*do.* ...	0	8
21.	Report on Civil Dispensaries for 1854	*do.* ...	0	8
22.	Papers relating to the Revision of the Land Revenue Assessment in South Arcot	*do.* ...	0	8

1856.

No.	Title	Size	Rs.	A.
23.	Reports on the Fibres of Southern India	*do.* ...	3	0
24.	Reports on the Disturbances in Purla Kimedy, Vizagapatam and Goomsoor in 1832–36—in 2 Volumes	*do.* ...	5	0
25.	Reports on Important Public Works for 1854	*do.* ...	1	4
26.	Papers relating to the Establishment of Village Vernacular Schools in the Sub-Division of Rajahmundry	*do.* ...	1	8
27.	Papers relating to the Budget of 1854–55	*do.* ...		
28.	Do. do. do. of 1855–56	*do.* ...	1	0
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32*a*	Report of Agricultural Exhibitions in the Provinces for 1855	*do.* ...	0	12
33.	Report on Vaccination for 1855	*do.* ...	0	8
34.	Report on Civil Dispensaries for 1855	*do.* ..	0	12
35.	Report on Public Instruction in the Madras Presidency for 1855-56.	*do.* ..	1	0
36.	Annual Report of the Madras Medical College Session 1855–56....	*do.* ..	0	8
37.	Correspondence on the Scale of Passenger Fares and Goods Tariff, for the Madras Railway. Parts I. and II	*do.* ..	2	8

1857.

No.	Title	Size	Rs.	A.
38.	Papers relating to the Budget of 1856-57	*do.* ...	1	8
39.	Report on the Government Central Museum for 1855-56	*do.* ...	2	8
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42.	Report on Vaccination for 1856	*do.* ..	0	8
43.	Correspondence on the Scale of Passenger Fares and Goods Tariff, for the Madras Railway. Vol. II	*do.* ..	2	0
44.	Report of the Railway Department for 1856	*do.* 4to..	3	0
45.	Report of Agricultural Exhibitions in the Provinces for 1857	*do.* 8vo...	1	8
46.	Report on Civil Dispensaries for 1856	*do.*	1	0
47.	Report on District Roads for 1855–56	*do.*	1	4
48.	Annual Report of the Medical College Session 1856-57	*do.*	0	8

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